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Monday, May 15, 1978
Vaisakha 25, 1900(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 15, 1978/*Vaisakha* 25, 1900 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 376 on the List of Business.

MR. SPEAKER: After the Question Hour is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not started the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Only after the Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Tobacco Board Amendment Bill does not appear ...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a well-established rule. You can raise it after the Question Hour.

Legislation to provide security of employment and welfare of agricultural workers

*1068. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to make a comprehensive legislation to provide security of employment and welfare of agricultural workers;

(b) if so, the salient features of that legislation; and

(c) when the Bill will be introduced and if not, the reasons therefor?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय): (क) से (ग). कृषि श्रमिकों को रोजगार तथा कल्याण की सुरक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु एक केन्द्रीय विधान बनाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिकों से सम्बन्धित एक विशेष सम्मेलन में विचारविमर्श किया गया, जो 25 जनवरी, 1978 में हुआ था। उक्त विशेष सम्मेलन में अभिव्यक्त किए गए मतों और दिए गए सुझावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकारों से आगे सलाह-मश्विरा किया जा रहा है।

श्री भगत राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस रूरल अनआर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर के कौन-कौन से नुमाइंदे शामिल हुए थे और उन्होंने क्या क्या सजेशन दिये थे और उनके बारे में सरकार की प्रपोजल क्या है ?

श्री लारंग साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिनका सम्बन्ध खेतिहर मजदूरों से है, उन बेकवड मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि, जो बड़े काश्तकार हैं, उन किसानों के प्रतिनिधि, मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि और ट्रेड यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि साथ ही साथ राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल हुए थे। उस सम्मेलन में मुख्यत: दो चीजें सामने आई हैं। एक तो यह कि खेतिहर मजदूरों का जब तक संगठन नहीं होगा तब तक उनके लिए जो कानून बनाया जाएगा उसका ठीक से पालन नहीं हो सकेगा, उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए पहले तो उनका संगठन होना चाहिए। दूसरा उनके लिए एक ऐसा कानून बने कि उन के हितों की रक्षा हो सके, उनकी वेजिज उनको सही मिल सके, उनके वैलफेयर का काम हो सके।

श्री भगत राम : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि सरकार की क्या प्रोपोजल है इसके बारे में।

MR. SPEAKER: He has said they are under consideration. In the written answer he has said. Please ask your second supplementary.

श्री भगत राम : आपने कहा है कि राज्यों से सलाह मश्विरा किया जा रहा है। किन-किन स्टेट्स से किया गया है और उनके क्या क्या विचार

हैं । सब प्रान्तों से कब तक मलाह मशिवरा पूरा कर लिया जाएगा ? कब तक इसको अन्तिम रुप दे दिया जाएगा ?

श्री लारंग साय : माननीय सदस्य का और मेरा मंशा एक ही है । हम दोनों चाहते हैं कि यह कानून जल्दी बने । इसलिए प्रत्येक राज्य की राय जानने के लिए उनको पत्र लिख दिया गया है और यह काम जल्दी हो सके इसके लिए उन से कहा गया है कि 31 मई, 1978 तक उनके कमैंट्स आ जाने चाहियें ताकि आगे की कार्रवाई की जा सके ।

श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : देश में कौन कौन सी स्टेट्स हैं जिन्होंने ऐसा कानून पास किया है ? उन की सलाह से पहले क्या आपन भी कोई अपनी राय कायम की है ताकि इन खेतिहर मजदूरों के हितों का संरक्षण हो सके, इनकी मदद हो सके या आप उनकी राय के बाद ही अपनी कुछ राय बनाने वाले है ?

श्री लारंग साय : इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी इस प्रकार का मंशा है और राज्यों की सरकारों का भी है कि रूरल लेबर और खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए कुछ कानून बने। जहां तक केरल के कानून का प्रश्न है उसके बारे में भी विचार किया गया और बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में यह महसूस किया गया कि फिर से उन राज्यों से सलाह ली जाए क्योंकि इस में महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि कानून बनाना उतने महत्व की बात नहीं है जितनी उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन और जब तक इस के बारे में राज्यों की सलाह नहीं लेंगे तब तक कठिनाई पैदा हो सकती है ।

श्री कशवराव धोंडगे : अब तक कितनी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने कानून पास किया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: All State Governments are being consulted.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government have made any study of the conditions of unorganised labour, and if so, what are their findings? What actions do they contemplate to improve their conditions?

MR. SPEAKER: This too is under consideration.

श्री लारंग साय : समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों से हम मिलते रहते हैं और जो लगातार चली आ रही स्कीमें हैं उन में इन मजदूरों के लिए राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा प्रयास किया जाता है कि उनको रोजी ठीक से मिले । अलग अलग राज्यों में वेजिज अलग अलग हैं । उनकी सोशल सिक्योरिटी के लिए भी और उसके लिए बातचीत करने के लिए भी सोचा जा रहा है ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनका कोई संगठन हो इसके बारे में सोचा जा रहा है । क्या सरकार उनको संगठित करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई करेगी या जो लोग पहले से इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं वही उनका संगठन करेंगे ? कुछ राज्यों में कानून बने हुए हैं । वहां उनके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन के लिए कोई मशीनरी नहीं है । फिर यह जो एग्रिकलचर है यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है । इस के बारे में केन्द्र क्या अपना कानून अलग से बना सकेगा या नहीं बना सकेगा ?

श्री लारंग साय : आखिरी सवाल का मैं पहले जवाब देना उचित समझता हूं । जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कानून बनाए जाने का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्र एक माडल कानून बनाएगा और उसके आधार पर राज्यों को यह अधिकार होगा कि वे अपने कानून बना सकें । राज्यों की यह भी एक मांग थी कि केन्द्र एक इस प्रकार का कानून बनाए जिस का सभी राज्य अनुकरण कर सकें । पहला प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य का संगठन के बारे में था कि सरकार उनका किस प्रकार से संगठन करेगी। शासन के बस की बात नहीं है और न ही कोई ऐसा प्रावधान है कि शासन उनका संगठन करे । हां यह जरूर होगा कि जो अशासकीय संगठन हैं यदि वह संगठन करने में अपना कदम उठायेंगे और उसमें शासन से कोई सहायता चाहत हैं तो शासन वह सहायता देगा ।

रक्त चाप और हृदय रोगों के मामले

*1069. **दयाराम शाक्य:** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने राजधानी में रक्त चाप और हृदय रोगों के मामलों का पता लगाने के लिये हाल ही में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत लोग इन रोगों से पीड़ित पाये गये हैं और उनके कारण क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राजनारायण): (क) राजधानी में उच्च रक्त चाप और हृदय रोगों से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई महामारी विज्ञान संबंधी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल सारे देश में और विशेष कर बड़े नगरों में रक्त चाप और हृदय रोग की बीमारी बहुत फैल रही है और इस रोग में उपचार के लिए समय भी नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि मृत्यु जल्दी हो जाती है । तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि ऐसे

अचानक रोग जिसमें उपचार के लिये समय भी नहीं मिल पाता है और क्षणिक मृत्यु हो जाती है, उसके लिये कोई विशेष योजना इस रोग के उपचार के लिये सरकार ने सोची है ?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, सम्मानित सदस्य का यह प्रश्न सत्य है कि इस समय हृदय रोग बहुत से लोगों को ग्रसित कर रहा है । उसके अनेक कारण हैं, और शहर में रहने वाले लोग ज्यादा हैं और जो बैठे रहते हैं शारीरिक श्रम नहीं करते हैं उनको हृदय रोग ज्यादा होता है । बहुत से लोग जो धूम्रपान करते हैं उन्हें यह रोग होता है या जो शराबपान करते हैं उनको हृदय रोग होता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the question is not about the causes. The question is: what are the remedies?

श्री राजनारायण : इसलिये सरकार ने अध्ययन केन्द्र 6 खोले हैं ताकि वह ठीक जांच कर के पता लगायें । एक दिल्ली में, एक श्रीनगर में, एक कलकत्ता में, एक पूने में अथवा कोल्हापुर में, एक हैदराबाद अथवा नीलगिरि में, एक जबलपुर मध्य प्रदेश में और एक भागलपुर में । इन 8 स्थानों में हम खोलने का विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि अध्ययन करें और किसी निश्चित नतीजे पर पहुंच सकें कि हृदय रोग किन किन कारणों से किस प्रकार से होता है ।

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि धूम्रपान और शराब के इस्तेमाल से यह रोग ज्यादा होता है । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि लो ब्लड प्रेशर के मरीज को विशेष रूप से डाक्टर ऐल्कोहालिक मेडिसिन्स प्रेस्क्राइब करते हैं । तो यह रोग किन कारणों से होता है और क्यों नहीं रहा है इसके लिये सरकार विशेष अध्ययन दल द्वारा कुछ जांच करने की कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री राजनारायण : वास्तव में अगर हृदय को ठीक गति देनी है तो सम्मानित सदस्यों को क्या खाना चाहिये, और विशेषकर उगा हुआ चना खाना चाहिये । मैं तो खाता हूं । आप चना भिगो दीजिये और एक दिन बाद निकाल लीजिये, उसमें अंकुर आ जायगा, उसको खाने से हृदय रोग नहीं होगा । . . .

(व्यवधान)

बीच में यह लोग बोलते हैं इनको रोकिये । हमारी आदत नहीं है कि सदन में हल्ला में बोलें । हम जातिप्रिय आदमी हैं और चाहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य शांत रहें ।

श्री केशव राव जाँग्रे : यह डाक्टर की राय है या आपकी राय है ?

श्री राजनारायण : बैठिये रोगी ही डाक्टर हो जाता है । आप 5, 6 लाख जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं कोई तो बात समझने की कोशिश कीजिये ।

इन्होंने कुछ और प्रश्न पूछा था ।

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: rose

MR. SPEAKER: He has given more than what you have asked.

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एलकोहल या शराब के इस्तेमाल से हृदय रोग होता है, लेकिन डाक्टरों का कहना है कि लो ब्लड प्रेशर के मरीजों द्वारा एलकोहलिक मेडिसन्ज के प्रयोग से ब्लड प्रेशर ठीक हो जाता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You are prescribing something, you are not questioning something.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में ओपन हार्ट सर्जरी के लिए हर मरीज से दस से पंद्रह हजार रुपया लाने के लिए कहा जाता है, जिस की वजह से कई लोग आपरेशन नहीं करा पाते हैं और वहां से वापस आ कर मर जाते हैं । क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि जिस गरीब आदमी को ओपन हार्ट सर्जरी की जरूरत है, उस का आपरेशन मुफ्त किया जाये और गवर्नमेंट उस का खर्च बर्दाश्त करे ?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं श्री मल्होत्रा का बहुत ही अनुगृहीत हूं कि उन्होंने वस्तुस्थिति को स्पष्ट कर दिया है । मुझे तो प्रतिदिन कम से कम दो तीन पत्र मिलते हैं, जिन में अनुरोध किया जाता है कि हमारे हार्ट की ओपन सर्जरी कराई जाये । उस में बारह से चौदह हजार रुपया लग जाता है । मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के पास इतने फंड्ज नहीं हैं कि वह फ्री ओपन हार्टसर्जरी कर सके । जहां तक मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे पास कुछ डिसक्रीशनरी फण्ड रहता है बहुत थोड़ा, पांच लाख रुपये के करीब । अगर हम पंद्रह, बीस हजार रुपया एक मरीज को दें, तो हम कितनों को दे सकते हैं? प्रश्न यह है कि क्या बीस हजार रुपया दे कर एक जान बचाना जरूरी है, या 150, 200 या 300 रुपये देकर हजारों की जानें बचाना जरूरी है । हम ने एक ट्रस्ट कायम किया है । उस में ज्यादा पैसा नहीं आया है—पांच लाख के करीब आया है । हम उससे भी कुछ चिकित्सा करा पाते हैं । अभी तक हम ने किसी को वापस नहीं किया है । लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि भविष्य में हमें अपने हृदय पर पत्थर रख कर वापस करना पड़ेगा । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन की आवाज बाहर गूंजे—कि ये भी इस दान का प्रयास करें कि जो धनी-मानी लोग ट्रस्ट को दान दे सकते हैं, वे उदारता के साथ ट्रस्ट को पैसा दें । हमारे पास जो लोग आते हैं, उनके लिए हम इंस्टीट्यूट को पैसा भेज देते हैं, जिस से उन का आपरेशन हो जाता है । उस ट्रस्ट में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, भर मंत्री और हम हैं । उस ट्रस्ट में धन के दुरुपयोग की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है । उस के द्वारा पैसा बिलकुल ठीक ढंग से खर्च किया जायेगा । वह पैसा हृदय रोग, किडनी रोग और कैंसर, इन तीन बड़े बड़े लोगों के लिए रखा गया है ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: May I know whether it is a fact that

the best heart surgery arrangement is in the Vellore hospital where the minimum amount of Rs. 15,000 is required for the operation of a heart patient? I know many cases where patients have applied to the Central Government as well as to the state Government but in very few cases they are getting any help either in money or in any way, recommending or arranging with the Vellore hospital, to see that the poor patients get the facility of heart surgery without any cost. Would the hon. Minister do something in this regard?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं चाहता हूं कि यह सदन कृपा करके हमारे पास इतनी निधि रखवा दे कि हमें किसी भी हार्ट पेशन्ट, किडनी पेशन्ट और कैंसर के पेशन्ट को वापस करने की आवश्यकता न पड़े और हम उन सब की चिकित्सा मुफ्त करा सकें। मैं चाहता हूं कि भगवान् वह दिन जल्दी लाये, जबकि हमारे पास इतने फंड्ज हो जायें। यह सदन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को इतना रुपया दिलवा दे—हमारा पैसा बढ़वा दे।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: The hon. Minister of Health seems to be having more experience with regard to the diseases of heart and hyper-tension. He has suggested some Ayurvedic medicine which costs very much less. Would he be pleased to write a book prescribing Ayurvedic medicines to the patients who are suffering from heart disease, hyper-tension and low blood pressure? Would he undertake that job?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, सम्मानित सदस्य ने एक व्यंग्यात्मक प्रश्न पूछा है। आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति, एलोपैथिक पद्धति, सारी पद्धतियों का विचार कर के मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं और अगर आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के बारे में जानना हो तो उस में कुछ विशेष रुचि लेकर पढ़ने की कृपा करें। अभी दो दिन का एक सेमिनार हुआ था इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट में कि किस तरीके से आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति से ये जो भीतरी रोग हैं उन को दूर किया जाय और लोगों ने यह पाया है कि आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति सब से अच्छी पद्धति है। इसलिए आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति को भी लोग इस्तेमाल करें हृदय रोग को दूर करने के लिए तो यह एक अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति को भी कुछ लोग महंगा करते जा रहे हैं, जैसे मोती भस्म, स्वर्ण-भस्म और हीरा-भस्म, जो हार्ट के काम में आते हैं, ये इतने महंगे हो गए हैं कि उस के लिए भी काफी पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है। इसलिए मैं सम्मानित सदस्य से कहूंगा कि सारा सिस्टम कैसे हो, क्या हो, सब का क्या निरूपण हो, रोगों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपकरण किया जाय, इस की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक कमेटी हम ने बैठायी है। वह इस की जांच करेगी कि क्या-क्या किया जाय। इसीलिए हम ने अपने इंडिजिनस सिस्टम के चार विभाग कर दिए हैं और सब विभाग अलग-अलग ढंग से इस पर अपनी राय देंगे।

Private Practice by Doctors

*1072. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame any rule for banning private practice by Government medical doctors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) और (ख) सरकार का विचार सरकारी डाक्टरों की प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस करने से रोकने के लिए कोई भी नियम बनाने का नहीं है क्यों कि यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिस पर राज्य सरकारों को विचार करना है। 29 से 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक नई दिल्ली में हुई केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् के चौथे संयुक्त सम्मेलन ने सर्व समिति से यह सिफारिश की है कि सरकारी डाक्टरों तथा मेडिकल कालेजों में कार्य कर रहे डाक्टरों द्वारा प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस करने पर रोक लगाई जाये और उन्हें अतिपूरक प्रेक्टिस-बन्दी भत्ता दिया जाए। यह सिफारिश आवश्यक अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई है। भारत सरकार के अधीन डाक्टरों के प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस करने पर पहले से ही प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है।

श्री गण नाथ प्रधान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर्स या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से क्या कोई सिफारिश इस सम्बन्ध में उनको मिली है? यदि मिली है तो क्या उन्होंने सेंटर की ओर से उस के लिए गाइडलाइन्स बनाने के लिए कुछ काम किया है? यह गाइडलाइन्स वह कब तक बनाएंगे और ये डाक्टर लोग गांवों में जा कर गांव वालों के बीच में कुछ दिन काम करें, वह उन के लिए कम्पल्सरी करने के लिए कोई ला वह कब तक बनाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री राजनारायण : सम्मानित सदस्य को इस बात की जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि स्वास्थ्य राज्य का विषय है, केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें इस पर समुचित कानून बना सकती हैं।

हमने दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की जो बैठक की थी उस बैठक में निर्णय ले लिया था कि प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस बन्द होनी चाहिए लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में हम कानून नहीं बना सकते । इसलिए राज्य सरकारों के पास उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए सिफारिश भेज दी गई है क्योंकि हमारे पास वह शक्ति नहीं है ।

श्री गणनाथ प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देहातों में जाकर चिकित्सा कार्य डाक्टरों के लिए कम्पलसरी करने के लिए अभी तक केन्द्र ने कुछ नहीं किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में गाइडलाइन्स राज्यों को देने की कृपा करेगी ?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, सम्मानित सदस्य का सुझाव अच्छा है । मैं समझता था कि एक न एक दिन इस तरह का प्रश्न सदन में उठेगा । (व्यवधान) सम्मानित सदस्य जरा सुन लें । हमारी इच्छा है मगर हमारी सभी इच्छायें कार्य रूप में परिणत हो जायें, यह आवश्यक नहीं है, हम तो चाहेंगे कि परिणत हो जायें । राज्य सरकारों के पास यह शक्ति है, हम उनसे कहते हैं कि हमने सेन्टर के लिए रोक लगा दी है, आप राज्यों के लिए भी रोक लगायें, आप भी इसका अनुकरण करें । एक बात मैं इस सम्मानित सदन की जानकारी के लिए बतला दूं कि हमने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी यहां पर बिठा रखी है डा० संकरन की अध्यक्षता में जोकि डायरेक्टर जनरल हैं । इसमें इंडियन मेडिकल कौंसिल के चेयरमैन हैं और इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज के डा० रामलिंगम् स्वामी हैं । ऐसे ऐसे एक्सपर्ट्स की यह कमेटी है । हम चाहते हैं कि यह कमेटी इन सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करे कि इन्टर्नशिप कितनी हो, हाउस जाब कब मिले, इन्टर्नशिप और हाउस जाब को क्या एक में मिला दिया जाये, पांच साल का कोर्स तीन साल कर दिया जाये या एक साल बढ़ा कर चार साल कर दिया जाये या प्रतिबंधित कर दिया जाये कि दो साल देहातों में काम करने के बाद तब सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have gone much beyond the question.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: He wanted to know about this point.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: In case Government propose to ban private practice by Government doctors, will the same formula apply to the teachers, including postgraduate teachers, in Ayurvedic Colleges where N. P. allowance is not given? There are many problems in respect of fixation of salary. If proper salary, in tune with the rising cost of living, is given, the doctors would not be lured to going in for private practice. I particularly draw your attention to the long-standing complaints of fixation of salaries, N. P. allowance, etc., of the teachers of the Ayurvedic University at Jamnagar, which is the first of its kind in the country ..

MR. SPEAKER: We are on a general question.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I want to know whether the same formula will be applicable to the teachers of Ayurvedic Colleges.

श्री राज नारायण : एक प्रकार से यह प्रश्न पहले ही आ चुका है । आपके द्वारा मैंने सदन से निवेदन किया था कि इन सारे मसलों पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी हमने बनाई है और उस कमेटी की बैठक के लिए 29 तारीख भी तय हो गयी है । डा० संकरन जब मुझे जेनेवा में मिले थे तो मैंने उनसे पूछा था कि आप कमेटी को कब बुलावेंगे तो उन्होंने कहा कि 29 तारीख फिक्स करके आया हूं । तो उस कमेटी में यह सारी बातें तय होंगी । आप जानते हैं हमने सौ रुपया इन्टर्नीज का बढ़ा दिया और मैं उड़ीसा गया था तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम दो सौ देते थे आपने सौ क्यों बढ़ा दिया इस तरह से हमारी तो मुश्किल हो गई । (व्यवधान) इस तरह से एलोपैथी हो, यूनानी हो या होम्योपैथी हो, सभी के लिए विचार है ।

जिलों और सब-डिवीजनों और भागलपुर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का खोला जाना

*1073. **डा० इलजी सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री निम्नलिखित की जानकारी देने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के मापदण्ड क्या हैं ;

(ख) जिला और सब-डिवीजन मुख्यालयों में कितने स्थानों पर स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किये गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में भागलपुर में कोई स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र नहीं है जो केवल जिला ही नहीं बल्कि कमिश्नरी का मुख्यालय है और विश्वविद्यालय भी है और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) वहां पर स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री मुखलाल वर्मा) : (क) मौजूदा मैनुअल एक्सचेंजों के स्थान पर आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाने के सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह रही है कि उपयुक्त आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन

स्विचिंग उपस्कर उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। हर साल बहुत कम संख्या में मैनुअल एक्सचेंजों को आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों में बदलना संभव हुआ है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैनुअल एक्सचेंजों को दो श्रेणियों में बांटा गया है। पहली श्रेणी में 500 से अधिक लाइनों के एक्सचेंज और दूसरी में 500 लाइनों और उससे कम लाइनों के एक्सचेंज रखे गए हैं। पहली श्रेणी के मैनुअल एक्सचजों को एम० ए० एक्स–I टाइप के उपस्करों में बदला जाता है और दूसरी श्रेणी के मैनुअल एक्सचेंजों के स्थान पर एम० ए० एक्स०–II टाइप के उपस्कर लगाये जाते हैं।

प्रत्येक श्रेणी में, आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाने की कार्रवाई करने के लिए निम्नलिखित मुख्य मानदंड अपनाए जाते हैं :—

(i) प्रत्येक स्थान पर टेलीफोनों की कुल मांग। जिन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन की मांग अधिक होती है उन स्थानों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(ii) क्या वह स्थान किसी राज्य या जिल का मुख्यालय है ? ऐसे प्रशासनिक मुख्यालयों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(iii) विशेष रूप से पहली श्रेणी के स्थानों पर आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की इमारत बनवाने के लिए उपयुक्त जमीन का उपलब्ध होना।

(ख) देश के 385 जिला मुख्यालयों में से 223 जिला मुख्यालयों में और 872 उप मंडल मुख्यालयों में से 415 उपमंडल मुख्यालयों में आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगा दिए गए हैं।

(ग) भागलपुर में इस समय भी एक मैनुअल एक्सचेंज काम कर रहा है। वहां उपयुक्त जमीन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की योजना पहले नहीं बनाई जा सकी। 1977 में जमीन ले ली गई है और वहां आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाने की योजना बनाने की कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है।

(घ) यदि कोई अप्रत्याशित परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न न हुईं तो आशा की जाती है कि भागलपुर में वर्ष 1983 तक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज चालू हो जाएगा।

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने तीन मापदण्ड बतलायें हैं। जहां तक भागलपुर का प्रश्न है, वहां की मांग बहुत पुरानी है, वहां की आबादी 2 लाख से ज्यादा है, वह स्थान न केवल सब-डिवीजन का मुख्यालय है, बल्कि जिले का मुख्यालय है, कमिश्नरी का मुख्यालय है, विश्वविद्यालय का मुख्यालय है, वहां जैन तीर्थ चम्पा और विक्रम-शिला विश्वविद्यालय है। आप ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि जमीन ले ली गई है, यदि ऐसा है तो फिर इस में क्या कठिनाई है कि इस को 1983 तक ले जाया जाय ?

श्री बृज लाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं होती है, तब तक एक्सचेन्ज के लिये आर्डर प्लेस नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि जमीन के अनुसार ही एक्सचेन्ज बना कर उस का आर्डर दिया जा सकता है। यहां पर जमीन प्राप्त करने में तीन-चार साल लग गये, अब वहां जमीन उपलब्ध हो गई है, जिस पर मकान बनाना शुरू कर दिया है और उसी हिसाब से एक्सचेन्ज को बनाने का आर्डर दिया है। वह एक्सचेन्ज 1980 तक आ जायेगा, उस के बाद उस को लगाना शुरू करेंगे और उम्मीद है 1983 तक चालू हो जावेगा।

डा० रामजी सिंह : हमारे संचार मंत्री जी के पास रिकार्ड होगा—समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में 4,642 आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज हैं, जिन में आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 611, गुजरात में 337, केरल में 310, कर्णाटक में 394 और तमिलनाडु में 527 हैं। बिहार में जहां हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का दसवां हिस्सा है, 229 आटोमेटिक एक्सचेन्ज हैं। क्या मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना कर सकता हूं कि बिहार के प्रति पिछले तीस वर्षों में जो अन्याय हुआ है, उस के रीजनल-इम्बैलेंस को खत्म करने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे और जहां भी टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज आटोमेटिक नहीं है, जिस में भागलपुर भी शामिल है, वहां जरा द्रुत-गति से काम करायेंगे ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : इस पर निश्चित रूप से ध्यान दिया जायेगा और इस पर उचित ढंग से ख्याल किया जायेगा।

श्री सुरेन्द्र बहादुर शाह : क्या मंत्री जी को यह ज्ञात है कि बहुत सी जगहों पर जहां नये आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज बनाये जा रहे हैं, या बनाए गए हैं, वहां अन्य जगहों के डिस्कार्डेड एक्सचेन्ज लगा दिये जाते हैं ? इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वहां पर जिस को एफिशिएन्ट-डिफिक कहते हैं, वह नहीं हो पाती है। अगर उन को यह ज्ञात है तो क्या वे डिस्कार्डेड मशीनरी के स्थान पर उचित मशीनरी लगवाने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : जैसी आप की शिकायत है, वैसी हमें शिकायत नहीं मिली है लेकिन अगर किसी जगह ऐसी बात हुई हो और उस के बारे में आप हमें निश्चित बताएं, तो उस जगह पर हम नई मशीनरी देंगे।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस के बारे में अभी डा० रामजी सिंह ने सभी राज्यों के आंकड़े दिये कि वहां पर कितने स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र हैं और मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार जमीन ले चुकी है और मकान बनाने की सोच रही है और सरकार यह सोचती है कि 1983 में इस को चालू करेंगे तो क्या सरकार अपने काम में तेजी ला कर 1983 से पहले ही भागलपुर में इस को चालू

कर देंगी ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि भागलपुर की तरह बिहार में और भी दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं जैसे गया है और दूसरी और ऐसी जगह हैं, तो उन जगहों के लिए इस तरह के टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज के मामले में बिहार की उपेक्षा क्यों हो रही है और इस के बारे में भी क्या मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे ?

श्री सुखलाल वर्मा: जी हां, उस पर विचार करेंगे। गया में भी मकान की कठिनाई है। इस कारण से अभी हम गया में नहीं खोल रहे हैं। गया में जमीन की उपलब्धि होते ही, वहां पर भी काम को शुरू कर देंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण

*1074. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित की जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी योजना के अन्तर्गत 31 मार्च, 1978 तक कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया;

(ख) प्रशिक्षण अवधि में सहायता के रूप में उन्हें कितनी धनराशि दी गई और क्या उक्त राशि सभी को दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अब तक उक्त धनराशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है; और

(ग) टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद इन सब व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल गया है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण): (क) 31 मार्च, 1978 तक प्रशिक्षित किये गये जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों की कुल संख्या 1671 है।

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक 819 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के पहले बैच को प्रशिक्षित किया गया था तथा उन्हें जनवरी, 1978 में तीन महीनों के लिये 200/- रुपये प्रति मास की दर से अर्थात् प्रति व्यक्ति 600/- रुपये का वजीफा दिया गया था। दूसरे बैच अर्थात 852 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को, जिन्होंने 31 मार्च, 1978 तक अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा किया, कितना वजीफा दिया गया, यह सूचना जिला स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों से अभी आनी शेष है। राज्य के जिला स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों की स्वास्थ्य रक्षक के दूसरे बैच को वजीफा देने के लिए मंजूरी दे दी गयी है।

(ग) टीकमगढ़ जिले में 37 व्यक्ति और छतरपुर जिले में 24 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया। ये कार्यकर्ता सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं। इन कार्यकर्ताओं ने प्रशिक्षण पाने के बाद अपने-अपने गांव में जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक के रूप में कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया है।

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि जिन जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लिया है, क्या उन को सरकार ने उन की सहायता के लिए कुछ दवाइयां और दूसरे साधन दिये हैं, जिस से वे गांव में जा कर गांव वालों का इलाज अच्छी तरह से कर सकें ? सरकार इस मामले में उन की कोई सहायता करेगी ?

श्री राज नारायण : जी हां। जितने भी जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक ट्रेनिंग ले कर निकलते हैं, उन को दवाइयों की पेटिका (किट) दी जाती है और उस में बराबर दवाइयां रहती हैं। इस के अलावा उन को 50 रुपए महीना बराबर दिया जाएगा, जब तक वे काम करते रहेंगे।

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दूसरा बैच जो है, उस को वजीफा देने की स्वीकृति आप ने कब प्रदान की थी ?

श्री राज नारायण : स्वीकृति तो तभी से है जब से यह योजना चली। तभी से सब को मालूम है और केन्द्र की ओर से उनको बकायदा रकमें दे दी गई हैं। यह सही है कि किन्हीं-किन्हीं राज्यों में जो टैक्निकल बारीकियां होती हैं कि किस किस विभाग में रुपया आए और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से आया नहीं है और फाइनेन्स मंत्रालय ने इस को ठीक किया है या नहीं, ऐसी बातें होती हैं। कुछ राज्यों में देने में विलम्ब हुआ है, मध्य प्रदेश में देने में विलम्ब हुआ है। अब इसके बारे में पता चल रहा है कि धीरे धीरे यह रुपया दिया जा रहा है।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिवनी जिले में अभी तक कोई राशि नहीं बांटी गयी है। क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि यह राशि बंट चुकी है या नहीं बंट चुकी है ? अगर अभी तक नहीं बंटी है तो यह कब तक बंट जाएगी।

श्री राज नारायण : हम इसकी जानकारी करायेंगे। जिस जिले का माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है उस जिले की जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है कि वहां राशि बंट चुकी है या नहीं। मगर मैं इतना जरूर आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि वह रुपया जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को मिलेगा और उसे कोई खा कर पचा नहीं सकेगा जब तक कि हम जिन्दा है।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन: कब तक मिलेगा ?

श्री राज नारायण : जल्दी से जल्दी और हर महीने मिलेगा।

SHRI B. K. NAIR: The Kerala Health Minister has given a statement in Newspapers to-day saying that the implementation of the scheme in Kerala

would mean recruitment of 25,000 Health assistants. It is all right in the beginning since the Centre would take care of them, but later on, the State Government is going to be burdened with these people. They would organize themselves into Unions and start agitation and this burden the State Government is not able to bear. Since the government is aware of these difficulties, what alternative suggestion would the government make to the State Governments and what assistance are they going to give them?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: What he says is: don't you think that the State Governments are experiencing difficulties in maintaining this establishment and later on they will organize themselves and demand permanent appointment.

श्री राज नारायण : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो कठिनाई महसूस कर रही है, अगर वे हमारे कथनानुसार समूचे ढंग से कदम उठायें तो उन्हें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। जितनी सहायता हम से बनेगी, वह हम करेंगे। नहीं तो हम उस से कहेंगे कि आप करिए क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य का मामला पूर्ण रूपेण राज्य सरकारों का है। इसकी राज्य सरकार को ही रिस्पांसिबिलिटी लेनी होगी। हम बराबर पैसा देते चले जाएं यह संभव नहीं है।

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को एक पेटी दवा की दी जाएगी और पचास रुपए महीना दिया जाएगा जिससे कि वे एक महीने का कार्यक्रम चला सकें, तो क्या यह रकम वाजिब होगी? क्या मंत्री जी यह नहीं समझते हैं कि जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक दवाओं के अभाव में या पैसे के अभाव में यह प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे कि वे रोगियों से दवाओं का पैसा वसूल करने लगें? मंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में कौन-सी कार्यवाही की है?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् हम तो हर आदमी को ईमानदार मान कर चलते हैं जब तक कि उसकी बेईमानी पकड़ी न जाए। सुनी सुनाई बात पर हम विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। हमने सारी बातों को समझ कर यह तय किया है कि जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक ईमानदारी से दवाओं का वितरण करें।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पचास रुपया कम है। श्रीमन् यह देखा जाए कि हमने विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन में जो भाषण दिया था और इस सारी योजना को बताया था तो उन्होंने भी यह स्वीकार किया था कि भारत ने इतनी बड़ी स्कीम चलायी है और विश्व के किसी भी अन्य राष्ट्र ने अब तक इतनी बड़ी स्कीम नहीं चलायी है। इस स्कीम में 6 लाख तो जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक हो जाएंगे। फिर पांच लाख की आबादी पर दो डाक्टर हर गांव में एक एक प्रसूती दाई होगी। इसके बाद तीन डाक्टर होंगे। इस तरह से 15-16 लाख आदमियों को काम मिलेगा। सब लोग चिल्लाते हैं कि बेकारों को काम दो। स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने इन बेकारों को काम दे दिया है। इस चीज को कोई नहीं सोचता है। अगर किसी दूसरे मुल्क में यह हुआ होता तो इसका अधिक महत्व हुआ होता। हम इतनी मानसिक दासता में जकड़े हैं कि हम इस बारे में कुछ नहीं सोच पा रहे हैं। सम्मानित सदस्यों को कुछ तो इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri G. S. Reddy—Shri Ishwar Chaudhry.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन है कि पांचवीं लोक सभा में कोई भी संसद सदस्य अपने स्थान से उठ कर सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन करने का संकेत दे देता था और स्पीकर जवाब दे देते थे या अनुमति दे देते थे। अब छठी लोक सभा में स्पीकर के सामने हाथ उठाना पड़ता है। सप्लीमेंटरी करने के लिए मैं बराबर अपनी सीट से उठता भी रहा हूं और हाथ भी उठाता रहा हूं। आपने मुझे —

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly put your question? If you do not want, then I will go to the next question. There are a number of questions left in the list. I cannot give chance to everybody if you do like this.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: •

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY •

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chaudhry, this is not a debate. Will you put the question? Otherwise, I will go to the next question.

Not recorded.

Primary Health Centres without doctors

*1075. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI G. S. REDDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary health centres without doctors at the end of March, 1978;

(b) the reasons for not posting doctors to those Centres; and

(c) when could these centres expect posting of doctors?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) मार्च, 1978 के अन्त में ऐसे प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की संख्या 60 थी जिनमें कोई डाक्टर नहीं था। उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर और नागालैंड के राज्यों में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) उन केन्द्रों में डाक्टरों को तैनात न करने के कारण प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश मामलों में राज्य लोक सेवा आयोगों से उपयुक्त डाक्टरों की भर्ती करने का अनुरोध किया गया था और उनकी सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही थी। कुछ मामलों में आयोग की सिफारिशें मिल गई थीं और उन्होंने जिन डाक्टरों की सिफारिश की थी, उन्हें नियुक्त करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे थे। इनमें से कुछ रिक्तियां त्यागपत्र, अनधिकृत, अनुपस्थिति, स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रतिनियुक्ति, स्थानान्तरण, आदि के कारण हुई थीं।

(ग) आशा है कि इन केन्द्रों में शीघ्र ही डाक्टर तैनात कर दिए जाएंगे।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : गांवों के सहयोग से राष्ट्र का निर्माण होता है। केन्द्रीय विभाग गांवों के प्रति सहानुभूति दिखाते रहे हैं। लेकिन गांवों में जब डाक्टरों को भेजा जाता है तो वे वहां जाने से आनाकानी करते हैं। इसका क्या एक कारण यह भी नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के डाक्टर प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस नहीं कर सकते हैं जबकि राज्यों के डाक्टरों को ऐसा करने की छूट है? क्या यह भी उनके गांवों में न जाने का एक कारण है?

आपने यह भी कहा है कि राज्यों के लोक सेवा आयोगों की तरफ से बराबर नियुक्ति के लिए नाम भेजे जाते रहे हैं। फिर भी क्या कारण है कि लोगों को ले कर भेजा नहीं जा सका है?

श्री राजनारायण : सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जिन असंगतियों का विवरण रखा है वह ठीक है। इसी असंगति अन्य सूत्री को सुलझाने के लिए हमारा मंत्रालय लगा हुआ है। इस में सभी लोगों का सहयोग अपेक्षित है। यह सही है कि देहातों में डाक्टरों के रहने के लिए समुचित सुविधायें नहीं हैं। यह भी सही है कि डाक्टर लोग जो शहरों में पढ़ते हैं वे सिनेमा देखने के आदी हो जाते हैं, इधर उधर टहलने के आदी हो जाते हैं और देहातों में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिए कोई व्यवस्था और कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोशिश भी की गई थी। तब इंडियन मैडिकल एसोसिएशन ने कहा कि आप कानून न बनाएं हम अपने डाक्टरों को समझा बुझा कर बाध्य करेंगे और देखेंगे कि अपेक्षित डाक्टर प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर्ज में जाएं। अभी तक उनका कथन सत्य नहीं हो पाया है। अब जो कमेटी बन रही है वह इन सभी बातों पर विचार करेगी और सुझाव देगी कि जो स्कीम्ज चल रही हैं उनके बारे में क्या किया जाए ताकि अच्छे, बढ़िया और योग्य डाक्टर वहां उपलब्ध हों।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के संबंध में तो स्थिति स्पष्ट हो गई है। किन्तु डाक्टरों के साथ साथ उनके सहायक भी होते हैं जैसे दवाइयां और कम्पाउन्डर्स, इत्यादि यह लोग भी देहातों में जाने से आनाकानी करते हैं इसलिए कि उन्हें वहां समुचित सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। तो क्या आप संबंधित मंत्रालय में इस संबंध में बात करेंगे, जैसे सड़क, स्कूल आदि की व्यवस्थाओं के संबंध में आप संबंधित मंत्रियों से बात करेंगे? और जिन केन्द्रों में अभी डाक्टर नहीं है उनकी तत्काल भर्ती करने के लिए लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिश करेंगे?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य का कथन सत्यांश से भरा है, कुल सत्य नहीं है बल्कि आधा सत्य से भरा है। सवाल यह है कि इसको दूर कैसे किया जाए कि यह पूर्ण सत्य हो। इसके लिए हम लगे हुए हैं। वैसे वहां पर सड़कें बनायी जायें, छोटे छोटे सिनेमा घर खोले जायें, कैसे उनके रिक्रीएशन के साधन बनाये जायें। यह सारी चीजें एक बड़े पैमाने पर होंगी। यह केवल स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के बूते का नहीं है। इसलिए हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहा है कि जब वह मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुला रहे हैं तो हमारी जो नई ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना चली है उस में हर राज्य में क्या दिक्कतें हैं मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने उन मुख्य मंत्रियों को बतला दें ताकि वह उन दिक्कतों का समाधान करें। कुछ राज्यों के जो हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि वहां की स्थिति बड़ी ही दयनीय है और प्रांतों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री उनको दूर करने में समर्थ नहीं हो पा रहे हैं।

श्री चुडासमा : उत्तर में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने जो बताया है वह अपूर्ण है, और मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस सूबे से मैं आता हूं बिहार से वहां अधिकतर प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र अधूरे पड़े

हुए हैं। अधिकतर स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में आज भी चिकित्सक नियुक्त नहीं हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर और नागालैंड की सूचना तो आपको नहीं मिली है, लेकिन इन प्रान्तों के अलावा भी और कौन कौन से प्रांत हैं, जैसे बिहार आदि, जिनमें प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं और वहां डाक्टर नहीं है?

श्री राजनारायण : इस में समय लीन जाएगा मान्यवर। यदि आप आज्ञा दें तो हर राज्य की अलग अलग सूची मैं पढ़ दूं क्योंकि हर राज्य के सदस्य यहां हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Only Bihar.

श्री राजनारायण : बिहार में इस समय 31 जिले हैं और ब्लाकों की संख्या 587 है। खोले जाने वाले प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टरों की कुल संख्या 12 है। और प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटरों की संख्या कार्यरत 5751 दो डाक्टरों वाले 485 हैं, एक डाक्टर वाले 82 और बिना डाक्टर वाले 8 ... व्यवधान)

मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन को सदन रखा जाए।

Members should not try to convert it into a discussion.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: There is acute shortage of doctors as has been admitted by the hon. Minister. On the other hand doctors are migrating to other countries. May I know as to what steps the Government are taking to stop the migration of doctors? In respect of every doctor we are spending about Rs. 2 lakhs for his education, and then they migrate. This is a national loss. So, I want to know as to what steps they have taken in this regard, to stop the migration of doctors.

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य इस बात की जानकारी स्वतः आसानी से कर सकते थे कि डाक्टरों को विदेशों में हमारे देश की तुलना में ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। इसलिए डाक्टर विदेशों में जाने के लिये उत्सुक होते हैं। हम उन को कैसे रोकें? मान लीजिए, विदेश मंत्रालय हमको कहे कि कुवैत, या नेपाल या पश्चिमी जर्मनी से बीस डाक्टरों की मांग आई है, इतने डाक्टर वहां भेज दीजिए। तो इतने डाक्टरों को हम भेजने की कोशिश करते हैं। वे डाक्टर विदेशों में खुशी खुशी चले जाते हैं—वे ईरान, टर्की या कुवैत, सब जगह चले जाते हैं। लेकिन देश के ब्लाकों में जाने से उन्हें भारतीयता अपनानी पड़ती है—कुर्ता, धोती और चौड़ी मोहरी का पायजामा पहनना पड़ता है, सादा जीवन बिताना पड़ता है, सिम्पल लिविंग एण्ड हाई थिंकिंग के आदर्श पर चलना पड़ता है। विदेशों में वे ज्यादा धन कमाने की दृष्टि से जाते हैं।

श्री शुभ्र चन्द्र कुलश्रेष्ठ : पश्चिमी बंगाल के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में कितने डाक्टर हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में इसके आंकड़े नहीं दिये हैं। इस बारे में जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उनसे मालूम होता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी का कारण यह है कि एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर वहां नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये क्या मंत्री महोदय एल० एम० एफ०—लाइसेंसेट मेडिकल फाकल्टी कोर्स चालू करने के लिये कोई कदम उठायेंगे?

श्री राजनारायण : पश्चिमी बंगाल की स्थिति सब से अच्छी है। वहां कुल 16 जिले और 335 ब्लाक हैं। जो हैल्थ सैंटर खोले जाने वाले हैं, उनकी संख्या 19 है। 316 प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर है, जिनमें से 278 में डाक्टर हैं और 38 में एक डाक्टर है। ऐसा कोई भी ब्लाक नहीं है, जिसमें एक भी डाक्टर न हो। पश्चिमी बंगाल में हर एक ब्लाक में डाक्टर हैं—अधिकांश में दो डाक्टर हैं और कुछ में एक है।

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Sir, this question relates to a matter of serious importance to areas—rural areas in particular. I know that and, it is our sad experience that in the rural areas, the primary health centres and other health centres are in shortage of doctors not because there are shortages of doctors in this country but because most of the doctors are not prepared to go to those rural areas. The Government's position, as I understand it, is like this, in winter if you push the scanty blanket up your chest your legs are bare and, if you push it down, the upper part remains exposed.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please put your question.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: I am putting my question. In view of this, will it not be possible for the Government to consider the practice of the doctors' being made to serve in the rural areas? Their salaries and emoluments should be sufficiently increased in order to enable them to go and serve in the rural areas.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether you are going to increase the salaries and emoluments of doctors to go and serve in the rural areas.

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टर प्रसन्नता के साथ कैसे जायें,

उनकी प्रेरक शक्ति क्या हो, इस पर हम सोच रहे हैं। इस पर सोच रहे हैं, विचार कर रहे हैं। एकाएक हम इसका उत्तर नहीं दे सकते कि हम उसको कितना बढ़ायेंगे, क्या बढ़ायेंगे। मगर प्रेरक शक्ति उनको देना चाहते हैं जिससे कि वे स्वत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जाने के लिये लालायित हो जायें।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Study of direct reduction process

*1070. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether MECON is conducting any study in feasibility of direct reduction process to Indian conditions; and

(b) if so, whether any progress has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in price of zinc

*1071. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Zinc has expressed its unhappiness over reduction in zinc prices;

(b) if so, whether Government is thinking of introducing pool price for zinc; and

(c) whether Hindustan Zinc Ltd., will incur heavy loss due to fall in zinc prices?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A study on the pricing of zinc has been entrusted to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in January, 1978. A decision regarding the reasonable price for indigenous zinc as also whether a pooled price should be adopted can be taken only after receipt of the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

(c) Consequent on the fall in selling price of zinc since April, 1977, profits of Hindustan Zinc Limited during 1977-78 stand reduced considerably. Profits during 1978-79 would also get reduced appreciably on account of further fall in zinc price from April, 1978, if the reduced price will prevail for the rest of the year. However, the financial results of the company during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are not likely to show any net loss.

Soviet study to rejuvenate Bhilai Steel Plant

*1076. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have received the report of USSR experts who were asked to make techno-economic studies for rejuvenating Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, details of the report;

(c) if not, when the same is likely to be received;

(d) to what extent the experts' report will help Government; and

(e) what were the main objects of referring the matter to the USSR experts?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). A contract for the preparation of the report on further development and modernisation of Bhilai Steel

Plant was signed by Bhilai Steel Plant and V/o Tiazhpromexport of USSR on the 10th April, 1978. The report is expected to be received by February, 1979.

(d) and (e). The points referred to the Soviet Experts pertain to all the activities aimed at improving the technological process, introduction of new technology, reconstruction and modernisation of the units of the main shops of the Plant, so as to be able to optimise and maximise production with minimum capital investment.

Application pending for distributorship of fertilizers and chemicals with HSL

*1077. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications of many individuals/organisations of educated unemployed for allotment of distributorship of fertilizers and chemicals are pending with the Fertilizers and Chemicals Division of the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) if so, their number and since when these have been pending; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposing of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reasons for IFS(A) & IFS(B) cadres in Ministry of External Affairs

*1078. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist two separate cadres in his Ministry viz., IFS(A) and IFS(B), and if so, since when and on what grounds and for what reasons;

(b) whether Government propose to merge these two cadres and have a uniform service with the same service conditions and benefits;

(c) if so, when and how; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. There exists under the Ministry of External Affairs an IFS(A) and an IFS(B) cadre. The formation of the IFS cadre was decided on by the Cabinet in 1946 and the formation of the IFS (B) in 1952. The Cabinet so decided because it was found functionally necessary to have a cadre to man junior posts in the Foreign Service with obligation to serve abroad and bearing the same relationship to IFS (A) as the Central Secretariat Service has to the IAS.

(b) to (d). The question of substantially reorganising the IFS cadres was put before the Third Pay Commission which, in 1973, observed that fundamental changes would be needed in the present recruitment policies being followed in relation to IFS 'A' and IFS 'B'. The view was further expressed that it might not be appropriate to make such changes without thoroughly examining matters affecting all the Secretariat Services.

मौलाना हसरत मोहानी का स्मारक टिकट

*1079. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 21 मई, 1978 को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी मौलाना हसरत मोहानी के जन्म दिवस के अवसर पर एक स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए आग्रह किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और यदि इसे जारी करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह प्रसाद गुप्तेश्वर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह प्रस्ताव फिलैटली सलाहकार समिति की 14 अप्रैल, 1978 को हुई बैठक में विचारार्थ रखा गया था परन्तु समिति ने इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की।

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति

*1880. श्री श्याम सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री निम्नलिखित की जानकारी देने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977 में किस किस तारीख को इसकी बैठकें हुई थीं, और उनमें क्या निर्णय लिये गये थे ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने निर्णयों को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित किया गया है ; और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि अमीन भाई पटेल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ). बैठक 18 जुलाई, 1977 को हुई थी। इस बैठक में लिये निर्णयों और उनके कार्यान्वयन से सम्बद्ध विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

समय-समय पर जारी किए प्रशासनिक अनुदेशों सहित, राजभाषा अधिनियम और इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के कार्यान्वयन का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए वर्ष 1977 में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठक 18 जुलाई, 1977 को हुई थी। बैठक में लिए निर्णयों और उन पर की कार्यवाही का हवाला नीचे दिया गया है :—

निर्णय	की गई कार्यवाही
(1) सिफारिशों पर दो भाषाओं में विवरण लिखने संबंधी आदेश फिर से जारी किए जाएं।	आवश्यक आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं और इन पर अमल धीरे धीरे बढ़ रहा है।
(2) सामान्य आदेश, परिपत्र आदि का दो भाषाओं में जारी होना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय रजिस्ट्री के "चेक पाइन्ट" को मजबूत बनाया जाए।	"चेक पाइन्टों" को मजबूत किया गया। इसके फलस्वरूप ज्यादातर सामान्य आदेश दो भाषाओं में जारी किए जाते हैं।
(3) राजभाषा अधिनियम और इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुभाग अधिकारियों की बैठकें बुलाई जाएं।	ऐसी बैठकें आयोजित की गईं। इसके फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों की अधिनियम और नियमों के उपबंधों की जानकारी बढ़ी।
(4) हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग से सम्बद्ध तिमाही रिपोर्ट समय से प्रस्तुत की जाए।	संबंधित सभी व्यक्तियों को नियमित रूप से रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया।
(5) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में केवल हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदे जाएं और हिन्दी टाइप के लिए नियुक्त टाइप स्केल कलर्कों को विशेष वेतन दिया जाए।	पर्याप्त संख्या में हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने के लिए अनुदेश दे दिए गए हैं। हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों को विशेष वेतन देने के प्रश्न के बारे में राजभाषा विभाग से सलाह ली जा रही है।
(6) सर्कल स्तर तक हिन्दी के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कर्मचारियों की मांग पर कार्यवाही की जाए।	कर्मचारियों की मांग के प्रस्तावों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इनकी संस्वीकृति के मामले अन्तिम चरण पर हैं।
(7) हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों को भेजे जाने वाले अधिकाधिक विभागीय तार हिन्दी में भेजे जाएं।	अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।
(8) सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया जाए कि हिन्दी तकनीकी कोड संकेती कोड का देवनागरी लिप्यंतरण मात्र है और इन कोडों का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए।	आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

1	2
(9) विभागीय प्रतियोगी के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी, दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार करने के लिए अनुदेश जारी किए जाएं।	अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं और इन पर अमल हो रहा है।
(10) विभागीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में अंग्रेजी हिन्दी और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में ली जाने वाली अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं के लिए, समान दर से भत्तादेय दिया जाए।	इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Propagation of Indian culture abroad

*1081. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to propagate Indian culture abroad through our missions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to impart training to such personnel in various aspects of Indian culture before their posting abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Our missions are required to project India's cultural personality as a part of their functions. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is responsible for cultural exchange and reinforce the efforts of our missions. Following the report of the Ashok Mehta Committee, it is proposed to take various steps on the basis of its recommendations, which are under study, to improve the projection of India's cultural image abroad.

(c) and (d). All officers of the Ministry of External Affairs including those proceeding abroad for assignments in our missions as press and cultural Attaches, are expected to acquire a good knowledge and understandings of India's cultural heritage. It is proposed to improve it as part of this training. Before they leave the country, they receive special briefing from the concerned departments of the Government so that when they are actually in position in a mission abroad, they can plan and coordinate the cultural activities of the mission.

मनीला में भारतीय दूतावास में आग लगने से क्षति

*1082. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :
श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 1978 को मनीला में छः मंजिल इमारत में, जिसमें भारतीय दूतावास स्थित है, आग लगने से हुई क्षति का अनुमान लगाया गया है; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने उस देश की सरकार से किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत मुआवजा मांगा है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): (क) मनीला स्थित हमारा मिशन किराये के एक मकान में था और 14/15 अप्रैल, 1978 को इसमें आग लग जाने के कारण केवल चल संपत्ति को ही नुकसान पहुंचा था। इस नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है। चूंकि आग में समूचा रिकार्ड नष्ट हो गया है, इसलिये कुल नुकसान का हिसाब लगाने में अभी कुछ और समय लग जाएगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Medical Graduates

*1083. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical graduates who have come out of colleges every year during the last three years;

(b) how many new avenues are being created every year to absorb them in the service of the nation;

(c) what are the reasons for which they try to migrate to foreign countries after getting degress here; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) During the last three years 1973—76 a total number of 35257 medical graduates have come out of the colleges, namely, 11364 during 1973-74, 11911 during 1974-75 and 11982 during 1975-76.

(b) New avenues of absorption of the graduates fall under (i) State and Central Health Service expansions, (ii) semi-Government organisations, (iii) private organisations including private practice. With the expansion of medical and health services and health care needs of the people, most of the medical graduates get absorbed either in Government service or in private practice.

(c) The chief reasons for migration of medical graduates to foreign countries are (i) better emoluments, (ii) relatively better working conditions, (iii) disparity between type of education and jobs available in the country and (iv) for higher education/training particularly in some of the super-specialities.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to prevent the migration of the medical graduates to foreign countries include (i) Extension of facilities for post-graduate education, (ii) grant of advance increments to the candidates who are specially qualified at the discretion of Public Service Commissions, (iii) Improvement of the working conditions of the medical graduates particularly in rural areas and difficult areas and (iv) Reorientation of Medical Education with emphasis on preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health care services.

Steps against break down of telephone system in Monsoons

*1084. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state steps Government have taken or propose to take against deterioration in or break-down of telephone-system in the Metropolitan cities during the monsoons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): A phased programme to improved telephone services, during monsoon has been initiated. A statement showing details of the programme are laid on the table of the House.

Statement

STEPS TAKEN/PROPOSED AGAINST THE BREAKDOWN/DETERIORATION OF TELEPHONE SERVICES DURING THE MONSOONS.

(i) Junction & Primary cables are being gradually brought under gas pressure wherever feasible.

(ii) Phased introduction of moisture barriers in the distribution cables to minimise damage during the rains.

(iii) Progressive use of Jelly filled distribution cables in the un-pressurised part of subscribers' distribution cables network.

(iv) Gradual replacement of overhead wire alignments by underground cables.

(v) Systematic check and overhaul of junction circuits including in-door equipments.

(vi) Progressive inspection of all old subscriber fittings and instruments and rehabilitation of old fittings and instruments.

(vii) Testing of cable joints by flooding them with water or by gas leakage test before the trenches are closed after an operation.

(viii) Water soaking of cables exposed during the road digging or other such work before the monsoon for facilitating localisation of faults in advance.

(ix) Coordination between various agencies involved in digging of roads for reducing possible faults.

Production of slag in Bokaro

*1085. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and quantity of slag produced from the blast furnace and steel melting shop in Bokaro per day;

(b) whether this slag is a valuable raw material for cement, fertilizer and many other things but now being disposed of in a wasteful way; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to utilise that slag?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The quantity and composition of slag from the Blast Furnaces and the Steel Melting Shop in Bokaro Steel Plant are given below:

Particulars	Unit	B.F. Slag	SMS Slag
Arising per day at the 1·7 m.t. stage	Tonnes	4,290	890
Average analysis	%		
CaO . .	,,	32—34	46·7
MgO . .	,,	8.2—9.2	6·4
SiO_2 . .	,,	33—35	13·6
Al_2O_3 . .	,,	21—22	4·3
P_2O_5 . .	,,	..	2·46

(b) Blast furnace slag as converted to granulated form in a slag granulation plant is used as raw material for production of cement. Studies conducted sometime back had indicated that steel melting shop slag can be used as soil conditioner only at a very un-economical conversion cost. The slag both from the blast furnaces and the steel melting shop is at present being dumped.

(c) A slag granulation plant with a capacity of 13.5 lakh tonnes per annum being set up at Bokaro is expected to go into production by March, 1979.

Incentive money for sterilisation

*1086. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6201 on the 4th August, 1977 and state:

(a) the total amount paid for the motivation for sterilization and the names of the first ten persons who got the maximum amount in Delhi for sterilization;

(b) what was the result of test checking of the registers of sterilization camps and hospitals by Delhi Administration and Government of India to find out the genuineness of sterilization, its after effects and whether it was voluntary and was not done on in-eligibles;

(c) what action has been taken by Government against those who were responsible for forced sterilization or sterilization of in-eligibles in Delhi; and

(d) the total amount spent on sterilization by Government and by private parties in Delhi during emergency?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Delhi Administration have reported that as per information obtained from various implementing agencies the amount paid for

motivation during the year 1976-77 comes to Rs. 12,82,529. The details of the first ten motivators are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Motivator	Motivation money recd. by self	Motivation money recd. by the representative	Motivation money recd. by the acceptor
1.	Sh. Lalit Makan	17,617·00	..	..
2.	Smt. K. Radha Raman	13,060·00	17,610·00	..
3.	Smt. Rukhsana Sultana	2,290·00	81,840·00	..
4.	Sh. Harcharan Singh Josh	11,449·00	..	..
5.	Sh. Arjan Dass	6,350·00	5,370·00	..
6.	Sh. Puran Singh Azad	8,560·00	1,590·00	..
7.	Sh. Inder Singh Azad	4,650·00	280·00	..
8.	Sh. S. R. Chatterji	4,340·00	..	..
9.	Sh. Jagdish Tytler	3,910·00	1,200·00	..
10.	V.C., D.D.A.	..	..	1,17,710·00

(b) The report of the test check made by Delhi Administration with respect to genuiness and voluntary nature of the sterilisation operations along with a sample check report done by the Central Government of sterilisation and IUD cases done during 1976-77 in the Union Territory of Delhi has been laid on the Table of the House on 6-4-1978 in fulfilment of Assurance relating to U. S. Lok Sabha Question No. 6201. It has further been reported by Delhi Administration that out of 1,18,969 Vasectomy and 39,812 Tubectomy Operations performed during the period of Emergency, after effects necessitating hospital care were reported in 331 vasectomy cases and 314 tubectomy cases. As far as eligibility/ineligibility is concerned, Delhi Administration have reported that the consent forms signed at the time of operation showed the cases as eligible. Subsequently, however, there have been complaints from some persons indicating their in -eligible status at the time of the operation.

(c) The Central Government had appointed a Fact Finding Committee on the implementation of the Family Planning Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi during the Emergency. The report of this Fact Finding Committee has been forwarded to the Commission of Enquiry headed by Justice Shah and a decision regarding the action to be taken against persons held to be responsible for forced sterilisation or sterilisation of in-eligible persons can be taken after the recommendations/findings of the Commission of Inquiry are available.

(d) A sum of Rs. 1,16,86,385 is reported to have been spent on sterilisation during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 by the Delhi Administration/ Government of India. In addition, Indian Red Cross Society, Delhi Branch, is reported to have spent a sum of Rs. 33,43,821 for Family Planning Promotion Programme. Delhi Administration are not aware as reported by them, of the amount spent by other private parties towards the implementation of this Programme.

Making Barrackpore and Bhatpara exchanges automatic

*1087. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have immediate programme to make Barrackpore and Bhatpara exchanges in West Bengal automatic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARAHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). An automatic exchange at Bhatpara has been commissioned on 25-2-1978. Plans have been initiated for installation of an automatic exchange at Barrackpore. Subject to any unforseen delay, it is hoped to commission the exchange by 1983-84.

Plight of Indian Job-Seerers abroad

*1088. SHRI SANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent directives of the Government of India restricting job seekers going abroad have exposed Indians working abroad to untold miseries and hardships and Indian embassies are far from helpful;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to recast its policy in this regard;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Government have not issued any directive recently so as to place restrictions on job-seekers going abroad and expose them to untold miseries and hardships. Under the Emigration Act of 1922 and Rules made thereunder, Indian workers emigrating for the purpose of employment have to fulfil certain formalities which are intended to protect tha interests of workers abroad. Indian Embassies have been instructed to take special interest in the welfare of Indian workers abroad and to ensure that the terms and conditions of employment are fulfilled. The very purpose of the Emigration Act of 1922 is to eliminate exploitation and improve wages and living conditions of Indians working abroad.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि कार्यालय, जयपुर, राजस्थान

10001. श्री मोठालाल पटेल : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि कार्यालय, जयपुर (राजस्थान) में लालफीताशाही व्याप्त है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सवाई माधोपुर जिला के बहुत से अंशदाताओं को वर्ष 1975 के बाद अपने वार्षिक लेखे प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं। उनके लेखे उन्हें कब कब भेजे जायेंगे और क्या ऐसे अंशदाताओं की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ग) उक्त जिले के कितने आवेदकों ने अपनी राशि वापस लेने के लिए आवेदन किया है, परन्तु अब तक उन्हें धनराशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, और इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक भुगतान प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को जन-प्रतिनिधियों से अनेक पत्र प्राप्त होने के बाद भी, कोई उपयुक्त कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है और पत्रों का उत्तर तक नहीं दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या इस बारे में सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाएगी और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० रामसुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि भविष्यनिधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है,

सवाई माधोपुर जिले के 13 प्रतिष्ठानों में नियोजित 4171 अंशदाताओं को वार्षिक लेखा विवरण जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। इन में से मैसर्स जयपुर उद्योग लि०, सवाई माधोपुर और फालोदी क्वारीं में नियोजित 3970 अंशदाताओं को वार्षिक लेखा-विवरण इस लिए जारी नहीं किए गए कि उक्त कारखाने तथा उक्त क्वारीं में 1975–76 में लगभग 8 महीने काम नहीं हुआ था और प्रबन्धकों ने इस अवधि के दौरान अपेक्षित रिटर्न भी प्रस्तुत नहीं की थी। इन लेखों के सम्बन्ध में लेखा समाधान कार्य चल रहा है। यह लेखा विवरण तथा 201 शेष लेखा विवरण भी शीघ्र नहीं जारी किए जाने की आशा है। इन 13 प्रतिष्ठानों की सूची संलग्न है जिसमें उन अंशदानों की संख्या दर्शाई गई है जिन्हें लेखा-विवरण अभी जारी किए जान हैं।

(ग) जयपुर स्थ क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के कार्यालय में सवाई माधोपुर जिले के भविष्य निधि सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में राशि वापस लेने सम्बन्धी कोई मामला अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है।

(घ) राजस्थान के क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त ने सूचित किया है कि जो पत्रादि उनके कार्यालय में प्राप्त होते हैं, उनकी ओर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

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Control on G. C. I. Sheets

10002. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is control over the price of G.C.I. Sheets;

(b) if so, the control price per ton;

(c) whether Government has fixed any specific quota for public consumption, if so, the procedure for its distribution;

(d) whether it is a fact that the public has to purchase G.C.I. sheets in open market on payment of Rs. 300/- per ton; and

(e) whether Government propose to supply G.C.I. sheets to fire sufferers on control rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). There is no control either on distribution or pricing of any category of iron and steel (including GCI sheets) and as such the question of fixing of any specific quota for public consumption does not arise.

(d) Market prices of GCI sheets vary from place to place and from time to time depending on its demand and availability at that time.

(e) Since there is no control either on pricing or distribution of iron and steel, the question of supply at "Control rate" does not arise.

Mini Steel Plants in India

10003. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini-steel plants Functioning in India with their location;

(b) the number of mini steel plants proposed to be installed during the next two years; and

(c) the areas selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) As in March, 1978, there were 124 commissioned units in different States as indicated below:—

S. No.	Name of State	No. of commissioned units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Bihar	6
3.	Delhi	1
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Haryana	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Karnataka	9
8.	Kerala	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8
10.	Maharashtra	23
11.	Punjab	8
12.	Rajasthan	7
13.	Tamil Nadu	3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	19
15.	West Bengal	18
		124

(b) and (c). Out of 145 units holding licences for a capacity of 3.3 million tonnes per year, only 124 units having a capacity of 2.82 million tonnes per year, as mentioned above, have so far been commissioned. The remaining 21 units are in various stages of implementation in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

राजकोट के साथ ट्रंक एक्सचेंज के डायरेक्ट सर्किटों से जोड़े गये शहर

10004. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के राजकोट शहर के साथ ट्रंक एक्सचेंज के डायरेक्ट सर्किटों से अब तक किन-किन शहरों को जोड़ दिया गया है ;

(ख) 31 मार्च 1979 तक और कितने अतिरिक्त शहरों या नगरों को राजकोट की डाइरेक्ट सर्किटों से—लाइनों से जोड़ा जाएगा ; और

(ग) इसके लिए क्या कार्यक्रम है और इनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिहर प्रसाद चुडदेव सत्य) : (क) अहमदाबाद, गांधीनगर और जामनगर से राजकोट के लिए सीधे डायल घुमा कर टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

(ख) बड़ौदा, सूरत।

(ग) राजकोट और बड़ौदा आटोमेटिक, एक्सचेंजों को अहमदाबाद के ट्रंक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज के साथ जोड़ने का काम चल रहा है और आशा है कि यह काम मार्च, 1979 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। इस व्यवस्था से राजकोट और बड़ौदा के बीच आपस में डायल करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जाएगी।

Portariats of National Leaders in Indian Embassies

10005. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pictures of Indian National Leaders are usually displayed in the offices of our foreign missions;

(b) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's picture is not displayed in any of these offices;

(c) if so, will Government direct to display Netaji's picture in these offices, particularly in offices of our foreign missions like Afghanistan, East Germany, West Germany, Italy, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Phillippines, Hongkong, China, Japan, U. K., U.S.A., Russia, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Ceylon etc; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Government have issued instructions to all Missions that appropriate prominence should be given to portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and the President of India. It is also the policy of Government that portraits of important and respected national leaders should continue to be displayed in Indian Missions. However, specific instructions have not been issued either to display Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's picture in particular or not to display it.

(c) and (d). Government do not propose to issue instructions further to those already issued that prominence should be given to the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and the President.

Programme of I.T.E.C.

10006. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been sanctioned in the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the activities undertaken under the said programme;

(c) which are the countries that have benefited most from the I.T.E.C. Programme and to what extent;

(d) whether any criteria is followed in giving the aid or assistance; and

(e) whether there is any possibility of increasing the aid or assistance Programme and to what extent;

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The amount of assistance extended by the Government of India to developing countries under the ITEC Programme, which is administered by the Ministry of External Affairs, during the last three years is as follows:—

1975-76	. .	2,78,77,000·00
1976-77	. .	2,88,29,000·00
1977-78	. .	2,64,06,283·35**

**(Expenditure booked upto end of February 1978 by the Accounts Officer). However, final figures for the year 1977-78 are expected to be considerably higher because of debits expected in March 1978.

The ITEC Programme envisages the following forms of economic and technical cooperation:

(i) Provision of Training facilities in India to foreign nationals.

(ii) Long and short-term deputation of experts abroad.

(iii) Financial assistance for conducting feasibility studies and techno-economic surveys;

(iv) Gifts of capital goods, equipment, medicines etc.

(v) Undertaking specific projects in certain countries.

(c) The countries which have benefited from the Programme include Afghanistan, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Maldaives, Tanzania, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Sudan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ghana and Guyana. The figures of assistance given to individual countries under the ITEC Programme are not available since the expenditure under this Programme is booked in lumpsum under the head "Technical and Economic Co-

operation between India and other developing countries."

(d) Assistance is given to the developing countries on the basis of requests received and priority requirements in those countries. Relatively speaking, neighbouring countries have received more assistance under the ITEC Programme.

(e) The quantum of assistance has progressively increased over the years since the inception of the ITEC Scheme in 1964 and the final figure for 1977-78 is expected to be in excess of Rs. 5 crores.

Criteria for providing telecommunication facilities in backward districts

10007. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to provide the tele-communication facilities in the identified backward districts in communication by his Ministry;

(b) the total number of Districts which have been extended these liberal procedure and provided the telephones in programmes to be undertaken in current year; and

(c) State-wise, Districts included in the programme of development of the backward areas by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The policy for provision of telecommunication facilities is more liberal for backward areas than for ordinary areas e.g., the minimum population limit for villages to be entitled to provision of telecommunication facilities irrespective of revenue consideration is 2500 for backward areas as compared to 5000 in ordinary areas. Likewise, the minimum revenue required for sanctioning proposals on loss at other category stations like tourist/pilgrim centres, out of way places, police stations under the charge of a Sub-Inspector/ Power/Irrigation project sites and townships is 15 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure for backward areas as compared to 25 per cent in ordinary areas.

(b) 271 districts in full and 34 districts in part have been declared backward for provision of telecommunication facilities. It is proposed to open 2000 Public Call Offices and 2000 Combined (Telegraph Offices) in rural/ backward areas in the current year.

(c) The list of backward areas statewise is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2340/78].

नेत्र शिविर

10008. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र में नान्देड की तहसील कंधार के एक गांव में नेत्र-शिविर समिति द्वारा 16 अप्रैल, 1978 को एक विशाल नेत्र-शिविर लगाया गया था,

(ख) उसमें कितने व्यक्तियों का आपरेशन किया गया, और

(ग) कंधार में इस नेत्र-शिविर को कितनी राशि की सहायता दी गई यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ,

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवन्ती प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 185 आपरेशन किए गए थे जिनमें से 184 आपरेशन मोतियाबिन्द के किए गए थे और एक आपरेशन डिकाइडेस्टाइटस का किया गया था।

(ग) नेत्र-शिविर समिति, कंधार से आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

बर भंगा डिवीजन में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना

10009. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1976 के अन्त तक दरभंगा डिवीजन में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदकों

सामान्य सूची में नाम दर्ज कराए तथा उनमें से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) शेष आवेदकों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) दरभंगा तार डिवीजन में 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को सामान्य श्रेणी की प्रतीक्षा सूची में 14 आवेदकों के नाम दर्ज थे और इन सभी आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

E.N.T. and eye Department in Willingdon Hospital

10010. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that E.N.T. and Eye Departments in Willingdon Hospital have only 4 O.P.D. days, whereas other Departments have O.P.D. all the six days of the week; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to make O.P.D. in these Departments open to public throughout the week?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the present complement of staff in these Departments it is not possible to provide O.P.D. services on 6 days in the week. However, to provide services throughout the week, the entire matter is being examined on a time bound basis.

बवण्डर के कारण कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में टेलीफोन लाइनों का खराब होना

10011. श्री सुखन चन्द सत्यवाय: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 1978 को आए बवण्डर के कारण कलकत्ता में कितनी टेलीफोन लाइनें खराब हो गईं तथा उससे सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ;

(ख) पिछले महीने आए बवण्डर के कारण दिल्ली में कितनी टेलीफोन लाइनें खराब हो गईं तथा उन लाइनों की मरम्मत पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई ऐसा वैज्ञानिक तरीका निकाला है जिससे बवण्डर का टेलीफोन लाइनों पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़े और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) 16-4-1978 को टारनेडो के फलस्वरूप कलकत्ते में लगभग 1300 टेलीफोन लाइनें खराब हो गई थीं। टारनेडो से हुई खराबियों को दुरुस्त करने का अलग से कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा गया है।

(ख) दिल्ली में मार्च, 1978 में आए टारनेडो के फलस्वरूप 391 टेलीफोन की लाइनें खराब हुई थीं। इन लाइनों की मरम्मत पर सरकार ने लगभग 76000 रुपए खर्च किए थे।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Opening of New Post and Telegraph Offices

10012. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the many applications and suggestions for opening new Posts and Telegraphs offices in Puri District;

(b) if so, the number of such applications and suggestions and when these were received; and

(c) the time by which these will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). *Post Offices*:

24 requests were received during 1977. 11 requests were approved. 13 are under examination. 19 requests were received in 1978. One request was approved and the remaining 18 are under examination. The pending requests are expected to be finally disposed of by July, 1978.

Telegraphs:

During the last six years, 70 requests were received for opening of P.C.O./C.O. 17 were approved and 53 were dropped because the proposals are not covered by the norms.

मेडिकल छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति

10013. श्री युवराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में मेडिकल छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति की राशि बढ़ाई जाएगी ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 12 हजार छात्रों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु देश में उनकी नियुक्ति ऐसे राज्यों में की जाएगी जो मंद शासित राज्य हों और जिनमें डाक्टरों की कमी हो और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवती प्रसाद यादव) : (क) केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं अस्पतालों के इन्टर्नों की छात्रवृत्ति की दर में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) सरकार ऐसे किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat

10014. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 21st July, 1975 'Hico Tab Tablets' Batch No. 144 manufactured by MIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat (Haryana) were seized by the Drugs Inspector of Karnal (Haryana);

(b) whether the seized tablets were found not up to the mark as per the report of the analyst and the information about this substandard drug of this concern was sent to the Drugs Controller of India, Director General of Health Services, New Delhi on 26th August, 1975;

(c) whether the said concern had sold the tablets without a purchase voucher in contravention of the provisions of section 18A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940;

(d) is it a fact that MIMCO Laboratories had manufactured these tablets without a licence; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to stop this concern from manufacturing drugs of substandard quality for public consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (e). It is presumed that the name of the concern is HIMCO Laboratories and not MIMCO Laboratories. The information regarding HIMCO Laboratories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unemployment allowance for unemployed in Tripura

10015. SHRI KIRIT BIKRM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5819 on the 6th April 1978 re: unemployment allowance scheme for jobless submitted by Tripura Government and state the estimated number of unemployed in Tripura for whom unemployment allowance was sought to be provided by the Tripura Government and the annual estimated outlay required for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): As was stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5819 on 6th April 1978, the Government of Tripura had forwarded to the Central Government only a copy of a Resolution, passed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly on 29th June, 1977, urging the Central Government, *inter alia*, to grant unemployment allowance at the subsistence level to the unemployed. This Resolution did not contain any information regarding the estimated number of unemployed persons in Tripura for whom

unemployment allowance was sought to be provided by the State Government, nor did it indicate the annual estimated outlay required for the purpose. The reply to part (c) of Question No. 5819 was not limited to the problem of unemployment in the State of Tripura but was with reference to the problem in the country as a whole.

Health Visitors in Willingdon Hospital

10016. SHRI NATVAR LAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons working as Health Visitors in Willingdon and Safdarjung Hospitals of Delhi have no opportunities for promotion;

(b) when these posts of Health Visitors were created in each of these hospitals and the number of Health Visitors that were promoted to the next higher grade till date;

(c) the number of Health Visitors who have put in more than 16 years of service and have yet not been promoted; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to see that employees falling under these categories do not perpetually suffer under frustration and if so, the details of steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). There are no posts of Health Visitors in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. The 3 posts of Health Visitors in the Safdarjung Hospital were created in the years, 1954, 1955 and 1975. Two of the Health Visitors have put in 16 years of service. There are no higher grades to which the Health Visitors can be promoted. However, such of the Health Visitors who are graduates and have 5 years experience as Health Visitor are eligible for being considered for the post of Health Educator which is in the higher grades of Rs. 425—700, as against the pay scale of Rs. 330—560 of the Health Visitor.

Amount sanctioned for Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant

10017. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the construction of Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) what progress has so far been made in setting up the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report (DPR) which was commissioned in April, 1975 was received from the Consultants in October, 1977 and is under scrutiny by Steel Authority of India Limited. Meanwhile, preliminary works like land acquisition, soil investigation, raw material testing, etc. have been going on.

An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated for 1978-79 for continuation of preliminary works.

SC/ST Employees in E.S.I.C. Madras

10018. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation of Tamil Nadu is abnormally low;

(b) if so, the number of such employees and proportion to total strength of office in Tamil Nadu Region;

(c) the reasons for such low percentage and the steps proposed to clear the backlog;

(d) whether Government propose *inter alia* to relax standards of recruitment to facilitate more SC/ST candidates to qualify; and

(e) whether Government propose to relax standards for promotion to the cadre of Insurance Inspectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have reported that the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tamilnadu Region in proportion to the total strength upto the cadre of U.D.C. and below as on 1-1-1978 is as under:—

Total Strength	Number of Scheduled Caste	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Percentage	
			SC	ST
664	76	2	11·4%	0·3%

The posts of Head Clerk and above are filled on All India basis and as such, their representation on regional basis has no relevance.

(c) Non-availability of suitable candidates. In order to clear the backlog in the cadre of L.D.Cs, a special test exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was conducted in August, 1977 and some of the qualified candidates have since been appointed. The backlog in respect of some posts have been carried forward from previous year and efforts are being made to recruit suitable candidates.

(d) The standards of recruitment for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to qualify in open/departmental tests already stand relaxed in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time.

(e) The standards of promotion to the cadre of Insurance Inspector also stand relaxed to the extent that the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are considered for promotion against reserved vacancies after 3 years regular service in the lower grade, as against 9-10 years for general candidates.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोक की बिक्री

10019. **श्री मोहन धैया :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन आसामियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनको भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निम्नित कोक बेचा और वह किस दर पर बेचा ; और

(ख) क्या गत महीने के दौरान दो ऐसी आसामियों को कोक बेचा गया जिन्होंने न तो प्रतिभूति राशि जमा कराई और न ही टेन्डर पेश किया तथा न ही तत्संबंधी शर्तों का पालन किया ; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में जिन पार्टियों को निम्नित कोक बेचा है उनके नाम तथा जिन मूल्यों पर यह कोक बेचा गया है सूची में दिखाए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एम डी–2341/78]

(ख) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Denial of employment to local persons in various industries

10020. **SHRI BAIRAGI JENA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in Tata

Iron and Steel Company, Joda, and Hirakud Aluminium Ltd., Hirakud local people both skilled and unskilled are denied of employment opportunity;

(b) what is the percentage of local people employed in each of these organisations; and

(c) what steps Government propose to ensure employment to local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited is in the private sector. There is no company by the name "Hirakud Aluminium Limited, Hirakud". Perhaps, the reference is to Messrs. Indian Aluminium Company, who have an aluminium smelter at Hirakud, Orissa. This company is also in the private sector. The answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question in respect of the above two companies are as follows—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Not known as these companies are in the private sector.

(c) Government do not propose to issue any specific instructions to these two private sector industries to ensure employment to local people.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा सिन्थेटिक एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड को बेन्जीन की सप्लाई

10021. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, के कारखानों द्वारा सिन्थेटिक्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली के बेन्जीन को प्रेषणों के बरेली पहुंचने पर माल की मात्रा दस्तावेजों में दिखाई गई मात्रा से अधिक पाई जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, ने हमेशा इस फालतू मात्रा की कीमत में मैसर्स सिन्थेटिक्स एण्ड केमिकल्स से वसूल की गई है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

10022. SHRI KACHRULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that Hindustan Zinc Limited, a Government Undertaking, in order to achieve the production target fixed by Government, grinds even that stone which does not contain lead and zinc;

(b) if so, the loss the Undertaking has to suffer every year which can be saved;

(c) if not, the quantity of that stone from the mine which did not contain zinc and lead was thrown away; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the Undertaking not to grind this useless stone; if so, the particulars; and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During 1977-78 about 74,000 tonnes of wastes rock were obtained during mine development—from haulage drifts ,cross cuts, shafts, etc.—and were used for road construction, for levelling the ground, and for construction of the tailing dam as required, and the balance dumped.

(d) Does not arise.

पटना सिटी अस्पताल में मौतों के कारणों की जांच

10023. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना सिटी अस्पताल 18 जुलाई 1977 से 10 जनवरी, 1978

बाच हुई मौतों के कारणों की इस बीच जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की गई जांच की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और;

(ग) क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Science of Homoeopathy

10024. DR. BHAGWANDAS RATHOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Biochemic treats the patients by the identical tissue salts in different gradation of fineness which is a different system of medicine than the science of Homoeopathy with the result that they are readily absorbed by the microscopic cells of the mucus membrances and get into the blood direct to make up the deficit salts giving rise to illness; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the Biochemic treatment of disease by means of 12 tissue remedies is a different system of medicine than the science of Homoeopathy as the latter system also includes the use of so-called biochemical medicine. The Bio-chemical treatment of disease by means of 12 tissue remedies was introduced by Dr. Schussler, based on a theory which is merely empirical. He introduced this method as a form of simplified Homoeopathy in 1873 through an article entitled "A bridged Homoeopathy Therapeutics". He chose inorganic salts. which are components of the body tissues as remedial agents of a high order. However, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, had already divined the great importance of inorganic salts as remedial agents and he was the first one who began thorough investigations into their pathogenetic effects and therapeutic uses. It was his provings of lime and salt, potash and silica that later on prepared the way for the rest of the tissue remedies and showed the stored-houses of medicinal forces, possessed by these inorganic substance, although apparently inert in their crude state. Dr. Hahnemann pointed out how these forces could be unlocked and directed for therapeutic purposes. Later on in the year 1873, Dr. Schussler introduced the so-called 'biochemical treatment' of disease by the use of 12 tissue-remedies. According to Dr. Schussler's theory any disturbance in molecular motion of the cell salts in living tissues caused by deficiency in requisite equilibrium can be re-established by administering the same mineral salts in small quantities. This claim of Dr. Schussler, however, has not been established by any scientific investigation. The cure of disease by the mere supply of certain salts cannot be established unless these salts have a similarity of symptoms to those of the disease. Few of these tissue salts had already been proved Homoeopathically even before Dr. Schussler's appearance on the scene and the properties of the other tissue salts were brought out in finer detail, subsequently, by conducting experiments according to the directions given by the founder of the Homoeopathy as well as by clinical confirmations. These tissue remedies are prepared in potencies, as directed by Dr. Hahnemann and his followers especially Dr. Hering. The correct prescription or application of these inorganic salts of the body tissue is actually done by prescribing them according to the 'law of similarity'. Actually in practice it is found that if these salts are prescribed according to the 'law of similarity' results are very good and dependable. In other cases, they do not elicit desirable response. Dr.

Schussler gave only a few general indications for the use of these salts but the provings earlier and later have given better and well defined indications for their use and extended the field of their applications in sickness. Today, almost all salts form part of Homoeopathy Materia Medica. The question of taking any step by Government in this matter does not arise as no harm is done to the interest of the country and the science.

'हिन्डालको' में एल्यूमीनियम का उत्पादन

10025. **डा० महावीपक सिंह शास्त्र :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार 'हिन्डालको' द्वारा वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में किए गए एल्यूमीनियम के कुल उत्पादन तथा उसमें से सरकार को दिए गए एल्यूमिनियम की प्रतिशतता दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखेंगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : 'हिन्डालको' में 1975–76, 1976–77 और 1977–78 को एल्यूमिनियम का कुल उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था :—

	(टनों में)
1975–76 . .	66,956
1976–77 . .	86,998
1977–78 . .	62,119

जुलाई, 1975 से 'हिन्डालको' सभी एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादकों से सरकार ने यह अपेक्षा की है कि वे अपने कुल उत्पादन का 50% भाग 'लेवी धातु' के रूप में बिजली पारेषण/वितरण प्रणाली तथा अन्य अनुमोदित बिजली उपयोगों के लिए केबुल/कन्डक्टर निर्माताओं को दें। यह धातु सरकार द्वारा नहीं ली जाती है।

'हिन्डालको' में जुलाई, 1975 से अपने उत्पादन का निम्न लिखित प्रतिशत 'लेवी धातु' के रूप में दिया है :—

जुलाई 1975–मार्च, 1976 .	51.7
1976–1977 . .	49.2
1977–1978 . .	49.3

कारखानों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों को प्रतिनिधित्व

10026. **श्री अमृत राम आयलचाल :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के सरकार के निर्णय को किसी सरकारी कारखाने में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 तक लागू किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने के प्रबन्धक वर्ग के सदस्यों की संख्या क्या है और प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों की संख्या और उनका अनुपात क्या है ; और

(ग) उन कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अब तक इस निर्णय को लागू नहीं किया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के 143 कारखानें, जिनमें विभागीय उपक्रम भी शामिल हैं, और राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के 167 कारखाने उद्योग में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता की अक्तूबर 1975 की स्कीम को शाप फ्लोर तथा प्लांट लेवल पर या तो लागू कर चुके हैं, या उसे लागू करने के लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर चुके हैं। इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के 57 कारखानों और विभागीय उपक्रमों ने वैकल्पिक व्यवस्थाएं की हैं।

(ख) और (ग). ये ब्यौरे श्रम मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

गुजरात में खानें

19027. **श्री अमरसिंह वी० राठवा :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कितनी खानें हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं और उन्हें दी गई सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उनकी श्रमिक संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें कितनी दैनिक मंजूरी दी जा रही है ; और

(घ) उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं और उन्हें दी गई आवास आदि जैसी अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें जिलावार खानों तथा उनमें कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या दी गई है। प्रत्येक खान में दी गई सुविधाओं के ब्यौरे के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। कुछ खान-मालिकों ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए आयुर्वेदिक/एलोपैथिक औषधालय, होली-डे होम आदि की सुविधाएं दे रखी हैं।

(ग) मजदूरों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। विभिन्न खानों में दैनिक मंजूरी का अन्तर बहुत अधिक है जो सामान्यतः पुरुष मजदूरों

के लिए रु० 3/– से रु० 9/– के बीच और स्त्री-मजदूरों के लिए रु० 3/– से रु० 7-50 के बीच है। चूना पत्थर, चूनेदार रेत और खनिज मिट्टी की खानों में मजूरी अधिक है जो पुरुष मजदूरों के लिए रु० 5-80 से रु० 23-50 के बीच और स्त्री-मजदूरों के लिए रु० 5–19 से रु० 12/- के बीच है।

(घ) मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के लिए खान सुरक्षा महा निदेशालय खान अधिनियम, 1952 के प्रावधानों तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों और विनियमों को लागू करने का काम करता है। गुजरात राज्य खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय के पश्चिमी जोन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इस निदेशालय के अधिकारी नियमों के अनुपालन और सुरक्षा आवश्यकताओं को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खानों का नियमित निरीक्षण करते हैं वे घातक व अन्य बड़ी दुर्घटनाओं और घटनाओं की भी जांच करते हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि खान-मालिकों द्वारा समुचित सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की जाए।

कुछ बड़ी कंपनियों ने अपने कुछ मजदूरों को आवास की सुविधा दी है। लेकिन हर एक खान में सुलभ मकानात का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खानों के मजदूरों के लिए इलाज, रहने और पेय जल की व्यवस्था हेतु चूना पथर व डोलोमाइट कल्याण निधि से सहायता मिलती है।

विवरण

31–12–1976 को गुजरात राज्य में जिलेवार खानों की संख्या और उनमें कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	खानों की संख्या		1976 में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या	
		मुख्य खनिज	गौण खनिज	मुख्य खनिज	गौण खनिज
1.	अहमदाबाद	2	29	—	2718
2.	अमरेली	17	175	41	464
3.	बनासकांठा	14	80	165	872
4.	बड़ौदा	58	75	2241	2362
5.	भावनगर	37	236	252	1918
6.	भड़ौच	22	28	477	330
7.	बलसाड़	7	51	50	581
8.	डांग	—	—	—	42
9.	गांधीनगर	—	24	—	540
10.	जामनगर	67	131	620	2494
11.	जूनागढ़	199	424	2725	2616
12.	कैरा	15	73	587	2946
13.	कच्छ	59	380	513	1371
14.	मेहसाना	19	3	188	361
15.	पंचमहल	44	203	196	1693
16.	राजकोट	43	208	196	1121
17.	साबरकांठा	43	183	401	3651
18.	सूरत	6	86	30	1483
19.	सुरेन्द्र नगर	73	96	610	1667
		722	2485	9291	29280

पंचायत क्षेत्र के लिए रेत, कंकड़ और मजरी (गौण खनिजों में) के खदान पट्टों की सम्पूर्ण जानकारी शामिल नहीं की गई है क्योंकि यह कुछ जिला विकास अधिकारियों से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Representation from British Passport holders association, Jamnagar

10028. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from British Passport Holders Association of India, Jamnagar or any such Association;

(b) if so, the main difficulties highlighted therein; and

(c) the details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main difficulties highlighted therein related to abnormal delay in the issue of entry certificates by the British High Commission in India to U.K. Passport holders in India. It was stressed in the representation that this results in disruption of family life and the education of children.

(c) While this is a matter for the British authorities, Government understands that the U.K. Government is trying to speed up the issue of entry certificates for the category of people called the U.K. Passport holders who have a right to enter the U.K. as immigrants.

Accidents in eastern coal-fields Ltd.

10029. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that accidents in the coal mines under the Eastern Coal-Fields Limited are taking place every year;

(b) if so, the number of workers killed and seriously injured in these accidents from January, 1975 to April, 1978, year-wise in each coal mine and the causes of these accidents;

(c) whether an enquiry has been conducted in each case by the Director General of Mines' Safety and if so, with what results; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government against the managements of these mines?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety, who function as Inspectors under the Mines Act, 1952, are required, under that Act, to conduct an inquiry into each fatal accident and, on the basis of the inquiry report submitted by them, responsibility for accidents is fixed and action taken against persons held responsible.

A statement giving the required information in regard to coal mines under the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2342/78].

Infection among Delhi Children

10030. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to report published in the 'Times of India' New Delhi dated the 22nd April, 1978 under the Caption of "Spate of Viral infection among Delhi Children"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The following are some of the viral diseases observed in children treated in Hospitals in Delhi are:—

1. Chicken Pox.
2. Measles.

3. Mumps.

4. Poliomyelitis.

Out break of Mumps, Chicken Pox and Measles are commonly found during the later part of winter to early summer i.e. from March to May whereas Poliomyelitis usually occurs during the rainy season i.e. from June to September.

The morbidity figures for Poliomyelitis as reported from Kalawati Saran Hospital for the years 1976-77 and upto March, 1978 are given below:—

Month	1976	1977	1978
April	69	107	
May	78	103	152
June	84	114	(upto March, 1978)
July	88	225	
August	48	210	
September	169	181	
October	96	129	
November	76	78	
December	92	84	

Fever with Rash Cases as detected during Small Pox Surveillance in Delhi

Year	Chicken Pox		Measles	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1976	4,075	2	1,113	8
1977	2,132	2	1,745	3

Information on incidence of Mumps as reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is as under :—

	1976		1977	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Death
1	2	3	4	5
January	35	..	4	.
February	30	..	7	.
March	36	..	9	.
April	30	..	17	
May	19	..	17	.
June	22	..	4	

1	2	3	4	5
July	11	..	5	..
August	8	..	11	..
September	2	..	7	2
October	3	..	7	..
November	4	..	6	..
December	2	..	..	..

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi is keeping a surveillance on Viral Diseases by collecting information from four major hospitals (viz. Safdarjang Hospital, Lok Nayak J.P. Hospital, Kalawati Saran Hospital and Hindu Rao Hospital) and four index C.G.H.S. Dispensaries (Namely, Roop Nagar, Jangpura, Lajpat Nagar and Andrewsganj) and by investigating cases.

Poliomyelitis though a very crippling communicable diseases is totally preventable by administration of oral polio vaccine. Immunization against Poliomyelitis is being carried out in Clinics and Hospitals.

There is no vaccine against Chicken Pox, Vaccines against Measles and mumps are not available in the country. In 1977 however some measles vaccine was received in donation and about 40,000 vaccinations were done in Delhi area.

इंग्लैण्ड भारतीय दूतावासों की इमारत

10031. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंग्लैंड स्थित भारतीय दूतावास की इमारत विश्व भर के सभी देशों के दूतावासों की इमारतों से बड़ी है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दूतावास में 31 मार्च, 1978 को भारतीय और विदेशी कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी थी और वर्ष 1977-78 (मार्च तक) के दौरान इस दूतावास का व्यय कितना था ; और

(ग) क्या दूतावास की इतनी बड़ी इमारत के लिए कोई औचित्यकता है और यदि नहीं, तो इस पर हो रहे व्यय को कम न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) इंग्लैंड में भारत के हाई कमीशन की इमारत राजनयिक मिशनों की इमारतों में सबसे बड़ी नहीं है।

(ख) 31-3-1978 को इस हाईकमीशन के अमले में 358 भारतीय राष्ट्रिक और 33 विदेशी राष्ट्रिक थे। 1977-78 के दौरान इस मिशन पर कुल मिलाकर 3.05 करोड़ रुपए की राशि खर्च की गई थी।

(ग) जिस भवन में लन्दन स्थित भारत का हाई कमीशन है वह भारत सरकार की सम्पत्ति है। इस भवन के संबंध में किराये का जो दायित्व सरकार वहन कर रही है वह भूमि किराये के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष दी जाने वाली केवल 6000 पौंड की राशि है। 1971 में अमले की संख्या को 683 से घटाकर 391 कर देने के परिणाम स्वरूप जो कि अब भी वही है सरकार पहली बार हाई कमीशन के विभिन्न खंडों को एक स्थान पर लाने में सफल हुई है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार को काफी बचत हुई है। क्योंकि इन खंडों के अलग-अलग इमारतों में होने के कारण किराये के रूप में जो राशि खर्च होती थी वह अब नहीं होती।

Telephone Exchanges

10032. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in opening of new telephone exchanges, expansion of existing exchanges in Calcutta, Bombay, Cuttack and Delhi, since 1973 till the end of February, 1978;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges likely to be opened at the above mentioned places during the year 1978-79; and

(c) the steps so far taken to improve the performance of the telephone systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The progress made in opening of new telephone exchanges and expansion of existing exchanges in Calcutta, Bombay, Cuttack and Delhi since January, 1973 to end of February, 1978 is given below. The tentative programme for opening new exchanges and expansion of the existing exchanges during 1978-79 is also given:—

	January 1973 to February, 1978				Tentative Programme for 1978-79			
	Number and capacity of new exchanges opened.		No. of exchanges expanded and capacity added		New Exchanges		Expansion of existing exchanges	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Calcutta . . .	13	39,200	8	6,150	4	27,600	3	6,400
Bombay . . .	10	32,600	15	37,650	4	25,400	10	11,800
Cuttack . . .	1	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	12	40,200	17	16,150	4	24,000	6	6,400

(c) To improve the performance of the telephone systems, it was programmed to overhaul the internal exchange equipments and external plants of the telephone systems in a phased manner. 50 per cent of the subscribers instruments and fittings have been inspected and faulty items replaced/overhauled during 1977-78 and the rest are expected to be completed in 1978-79.

To avoid large scale breakdown during monsoon in large telephone systems the following steps have been initiated:

(i) Junction and primary cables are to be put under gas pressurisation wherever feasible.

(ii) Moisture barriers are being used in distribution cables to minimize damage during rains.

(iii) Greater use of jelly-filled distribution cables is proposed in the unpressurised part of the subscribers' distribution cable network.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान इस्पात संयंत्र से सेवा से हटाये गये कर्मचारी

10033. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के विभिन्न कारखानों में कोई "कारण बताओ नोटिस" जारी किए बिना तथा कोई जांच किए बिना ही सेवा से हटाये गये कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें बहाल करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक कारखाने में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अभी तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान राउरकेला कारखाने के पर्सोनल मैनेजर श्री श्याम परिडा तथा डिप्टी डाउन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर श्री विपिन पण्डा को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के प्रतिवेदन के पश्चात् कारण बताओ नोटिस दिए गए थे तथा जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन के पश्चात उन्हें दोष मुक्त कर दिया गया था जबकि उसी समय बहुत अफसर दिए बिना अन्य अधिकारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया था; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कारण बताओ नोटिस देकर तथा जांच करने के पश्चात् बहाल कर देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

Fund to provide relief to family of victims of accidents in Coal Mines

10034. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to create a special permanent fund to provide relief to the family members of the victims of unforeseen accidents in coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A scheme called "Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme", is in operation under the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation since 1963. Under this Scheme, the following benefits are given:—

(a) A sum of Rs. 250 to the widow/husband/parents/or persons wholly dependent on the deceased or to the disabled, the amount being divided in cases where there is more than one dependent.

(b) A monthly allowance of Rs. 75 per month is payable to the widow and Rs. 50 per month is payable to a dependent other than a widow for a period of 5 yeers, the amount being divided in cases where there is more than one dependent.

(c) A monthly allowance for Education as mentioned below in respect of each school going child till he/she attains the age of 21 years or is married or employed whichever is earlier.

(i) Rs. 20 P.M. upto Class VIII.

(ii) Rs. 30 P.M. for Classes IX and X.

(iii) Rs. 50 P.M. for Classes XI and XII.

(iv) Free Medical treatment to the worker and his/her dependents when he/she is totally and permanently in-capacitated, and to his/her dependents in cases where the worker is killed in the accident. The dependents are defined as follows:—

1. Legitimate wife/wives;

2. Wholly dependent un-married children upto the age of 21 years;

3. Wholly dependent parents.

The medical treatment will be in the hospitals of the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation.

Medical Certificate for Government Servants

10035. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medical certificates produced by Government Servants in Delhi from private medical practi ioners are not accepted by the administrative authorities for the purpose of sanctioning of leave and other benefits;

(b) if so, the full facts and reasons therefore; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the policy in vogue in this regard so tha: Government servants undergoing treatment with private medical practitioners are not put to unnecessary harassment in future?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). In the orders issued on 14-7-1975, it was laid down that medical certificate issued by the Authorised Medical Attendents only (including the doctors employed under the CGHS) should be accepted for grant of leave on medical grounds. These orders were issued primarily to prevent production of bogus medical certificates. Subsequently on 16-8-1976,

the following instruction/relaxation to the above orders were issued:—

"that in cases where there is no Authorised Medical Attendents within a distance of 8 Km from the residence of Government Servant, if the leave sanctioning authority is satisfied as to the facts of illness, he may accept a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner and grant any leave admissible other than the Commuted Leave. Commuted leave stands on different footing and certificates from A.M.A. should be insisted upon".

Further, on 14-11-1977 the following orders were also issueds.., "(1) to avoid hardship to Central Government servants in remote localities where there is no A.M.A. within a distance of 8 K.M. from his residence or at a place where he falls ill, the leave sanctioning administrative authority may grant Commuted leave at his discretion if he is satisfied about the genuineness of the illness. Besides, if for any reason it is found that ever this rule operates hardly, the Heads of Department may grant Commuted Leave on the basis of the certificate from registered Medical Practitioners.

(2) In case where treatment is received in a private Nursing Home/Hospital as an inpatient the leave sanctioning authority may grant commuted leave both for the period of treatment as inpatient as well as for the convalescence and rest on the recommendation of the treating Doctors. However, in case of convalescence and rest the commuted leave may be granted to a maximum extent of Six Weeks.

(3) It is also clarified for general information that provisions of rule 19 of C.C.S. (Leave) Rule 1972 apply to cases of leave on medical certificate i.e. leave for which medical certificate is necessary requirement such as commuted leave. Therefore, the requirement of medical certificate is not essential for E.L., half pay leave or E.O.L. which can be granted even without medical certificate, if the authority competent to grant leave is satisfied about the genuineness of ground for applying such leave."

These orders are applicable to all Central Government Employees through out the country. There were no separate orders for the Union Territory of Delhi.

The position in respect of CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 is that for Gazatted Government Servants serving in Delhi or outside, medical certificate from a private medical practitioner, for the purpose of leave is not acceptable under rule 18 of CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972. However, as far as non-Gazetted Government servants are concerned, rule 19 of C.C.S. (Leave) Rules, 1972, has not so far been amended incorporating the orders dated 14.7.1975 and subsequent instructions.

(c) In order to minimise the hardship in genuine cases, the original orders dated 14-7-1975 have been relaxed to a great extent in the subsequent orders dated 16-8-1976 and 14-11-1977 as mentioned in reply to part (a) and (b) above. However, it is proposed to re-examine the entire issue.

Promotion Avenues in Return Letter Offices

10036. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that promotional avenues in the Return Letter Offices are very meagre and most of the employees who join as time scale clerks have to ratire as such without any single advancement;

(b) if so, what steps do Government propose to take to improve the

lot of entrants of service in the Return Letter Offices;

(c) whether Government propose to broaden their field of promotion by opening it to Circle Offices to which they are attached or to Post Offices/R.M.S. Offices instead of restricting it to one small office as at present; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Promotional avenues are already extended to the Return Letter Offices to the extent that 20 per cent of the clerical posts have been upgraded to the Lower Selection Grade cadre.

(c) No, Sir. It is not necessary in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged Indian Mercenaries in Lebanon

10037. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Government had deputed the high officials to Lebanon to verify the fact about the Indian mercenaries in Lebanon war;

(b) If so, whether he has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) whether Government of India has written to the foreign countries not to use Indian mercenaries;

(d) whether the Union Government has examined the press reports that Indians were engaged for military and para-military functions by various factions in Lebanon; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (e). As I stated in the House on 10th April, 1978, on receipt of distrubing reports of stranded Indian nationals being used by warring factions in Lebanon, a senior official of the Ministry was deputed to visit the area. He reported to Government on the basis of his observations and held meetings with Governments and various leaders. It is a matter of gratification that all leaders showed appreciation of Government of India's policy and assured their cooperation to our Ambassador in Beirut.

All Indian nationals, who were stranded in Lebanon and sought assistance from our Embassy in Beirut have been repatriated to India at Government cost. A few Indian nationals who had been detained by some factions in Lebanon on suspicion of being used as mercenaries have been released.

Membership of Central Trade Union Organisations and inviting them to meetings

10038. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) at present how many National Central Trade Union Organisations are being invited for meetings and negotiations convened by the Labour Ministry and what are the policy and guidelines for extending invitations to those Trade Union Centres, as compared to the present position with the previous Government Policy;

(b) whether the Labour Ministry has sent the guidelines in this matter of inviting Central Trade Unions for other Ministries and Departments; and

(c) if so, what are the membership of those Central Trade Union Organisations as they are claiming upto 1976 or 1971 and please furnish the figures State and Union territory wise in relation with the membership and the number of Unions affiliated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) "The Committee on the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law and the Composition of the Indian Labour Conference which had been set up on the recommendations of the Tripartite Labour Conference of May 1977 reviewed the composition and pattern of representation of the national tripartite advisory forums. The views expressed in the Committee are under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile, all the ten central workers' organisations claiming all-India character are being invited to the national tripartite conferences."

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Creation and appointment to the post of Civil Engineers in P. & T.

10039. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1977-78 an unusual haste has been done in the creation, selection and taking on job of the civil engineers in the P&T Department, so much so, that all process from creation to the assumption of duty by incumbents had been completed within 24 hours;

(b) whether several posts of senior architects have been lying under the same Department unfilled for several months during the period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, only one post of Sr. Architect was lying vacant from 9-10-77 to 31-10-77 and 5-3-78 to 31-3-78 during the year 1977-78. As per provisions in the Recruitment Rules no officer was eligible for promotion.

(c) Does not arise.

Retrenchment in Iron Ore Mines

10040. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in some of the iron mines have been agitating against retrenchment;

(b) if so, the number of workers retrenched, so far;

(c) Government's reaction to their demands;

(d) whether Government have resorted to Police firing in some places like Bailadilla to suppress the mine workers striking for their legitimate demands;

(e) if so, the number of workers killed thereby;

(f) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incidents; and

(g) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The workers in iron ore mines retrenched so far include, *inter alia*, 1375 at Bailadilla, 312 at Donimalai and 596 in Orissa Mines.

(c) Government are taking all possible measures to minimise the extent of retrenchment on account of the recession in the world steel industry affecting our iron ore exports.

(d) and (e). On 5-4-1978, some union and outside elements instigated workers to resort to rowdyism, gherao and violence. It is reported that at about 10.00 A.M., a police party, led by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Dantewada, was attacked with lathis and lethal weapons and the police had to open fire to control the situation. Eleven persons including one police Head Constable were killed in the workers violence and the police firing.

(f) and (g). The State Government has ordered a judicial enquiry into the incidents by a High Court Judge. The details of the Enquiry would be available on receipt of the report.

Performance of S.T.D. Service

10041. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of S.T.D. services compairing with those in foreign countries; and

(b) if no, whether any efforts have been made to find out the causes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The STD service in India is satisfactory and compares favourably with many foreign countries. Steps are being taken to further improve the service on a continuing basis. Large blocks of high quality and very reliable long distance trunk circuits are beig installed over sophisticated trunk media like coaxial cable systems and microwave systems. New trunk automatic exchanges are being installed and capacity of existing ones is being increased. These measures will increase the number of circuits for STD and improve their quality.

Theft of special purpose steel from Calcutta stockyard

10042. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of special purpose steel has been stolen from a Calcutta Stockyard of Hindustan Steel Ltd., recently;

(b) if so, its total value and whether any investigation has been made into this theft; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard, if any-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों सहित भारत एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड, कोरबा के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

10043. श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 मार्च, 1978 को भारत एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड में, श्रेणीवार, कितने अधिकारी/कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे थे और उन में से प्रत्येक का वेतन कितना है ;

(ख) इनमें से श्रेणीवार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने अधिकारी/कर्मचारी हैं और क्या उनके लिए आरक्षित पद पूरी तरह से विधिवत भर दिए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों में मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ के निवासियों की, अलग-अलग, श्रेणीवार, संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ के निवासी के रूप में किसी व्यक्ति को मानने के लिए वहां पर अपनाई गई परिभाषा/मानदंड/आधार क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या और मध्य प्रदेश निवासी कर्मचारियों की संख्या दी गई है। कम्पनी द्वारा कर्मचारियों के क्षेत्रीय मूल निवास के आधार पर आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते अतः छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के बारे में सटीक से जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कुछ पदों, विशेषतया, श्रेणी 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' के कुछ पदों को ऐसे उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार न मिलने के कारण नहीं भरा जा सका

(घ) किसी व्यक्ति को मध्य प्रदेश का निवासी मानने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाता है'।

विवरण

वेतनवार श्रेणी	कुल कर्मचारी	अनुसूचित जातियों	अनुसूचित जनजातियों	मध्य प्रदेश के निवासी
श्रेणी 'क'				
ऐसे पद जिनका अधिकतम वेतन या वेतनमान रू० 1300/- से कम नहीं है।	379	9	1	114
श्रेणी 'ख'				
ऐसे पद जिनका अधिकतम वेतन या वेतनमान रु० 900/- से कम नहीं है किन्तु 1300/- से कम है	220	6	2	80
श्रेणी 'ग'				
ऐसे पद जिनका अधिकतम वेतन या वेतनमान रु० 290/- से अधिक है लेकिन रु० 900/- से कम है	2469	207	250	1337
श्रेणी 'घ'				
ऐसे पद जिनका अधिकतम वेतन या वेतनमान रु० 290/- या उससे कम है	1896	434	335	1580
जोड़ :	4964	656	588	3111

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए भवन

10044. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन डिवीजन में रतलाम, नीमच, जावरा और अन्य स्थानों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए सरकारी भवन न होने के कारण कार्य संचालन में असुविधा होती है और इसके विस्तार कार्य में भी बाधा उत्पन्न होती है;

(ख) क्या इन स्थानों पर सरकारी भूमि (मध्य प्रदेश सरकार) भी उपलब्ध है किन्तु इसे अर्जित करने में कुछ अड़चने हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन स्थानों पर भूमि अर्जित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इन अड़चनों को कब तक दूर किया जाएगा और भूमि कब तक अर्जित की जाएगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं। जावरा के अलावा अन्य स्थानों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की इमारतों में कोई असुविधा नहीं होती है।

(ख) जी हां। इन स्थानों पर सरकारी जमीन उपलब्ध है। राज्य सरकार से निवेदन किय गया है कि डाक-तार विभाग को ये जमीनें उपलब्ध कराई जाएं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार नीमच में जमीन का हस्तान्तरण करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। अन्य मामलों में राज्य सरकार के साथ लिखा पढ़ी चल रही है।

जावरा में तात्कालिक समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए एक उपयुक्त इमारत किराये पर ली गई है। एक्सचेंज को नई जगह में ले जाया जा रहा है और इसका विस्तार किया जा रहा है।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति

10045. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार की नीति है कि विकासशील देशों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गये सरकारी डाक्टरों को भारत लौटने पर अनिवार्य रूप से पिछड़े अथवा दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त किया जाएगा जहां सामान्यतया विशेषज्ञों की सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): यह कोई नीति का विषय नहीं है। अपितु इस संबंध में वर्तमान प्रशासकीय मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत यह है कि सेवा की अत्यावश्यकता को देखते हुए जहां तक संभव हो सके केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों को विदेश की प्रतिनियुक्ति से लौटने पर दिल्ली से बाहर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा की विभिन्न सहयोगी यूनिटों में जिनमें दुर्गम और पिछड़े इलाकों में स्थित यूनिटें भी शामिल हैं, तैनात किया जाए।

Creation of posts in I.C.C.R.

10046. SHRI BEGA RAM CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and Class IV posts created in the Indian Council of Cultural Relations during the period April, 1974 to March, 1978;

(b) the date when each of these posts were created and sanctioned, and the dates when these respective vacancies were filled;

(c) how many posts were filled either through the employment exchange, or advertisements, or independent Selection Committees; and

(d) how many posts were filled without the procedure mentioned in part 'C' and the justification for adopting a different procedure?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of rerollable steels and its allotment

10047. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is there shortage in production of rerollable steels like blooms and billets throughout India;

(b) is it correct that under the shortage Mandi Gobindgarh Stockyard of Hindustan Steel Limited has been allotted 25,000 tons per month of rerollable material while Ghaziabad Stockyard (another important Industrial Town) is getting less 5000 tons per month, leading to closure of more than 50 per cent of rerolling mills; and

(c) the reasons for this short supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) During the past three years there has been a steady increase in the production of rerollable steel materials both at the main steel plants and the mini steel plants. However, during April 1978, there was reduced prouction as compared to other months of the year since April is normally a month of Capital Repairs at the main steel plants and secondly, during this month both the main steel plants and the mini steel plants experienced power shortage in various parts of the country.

(b) and (c). Rerollable steel material available with the steel plants under SAIL is despatched to the different stockwards on the basis of past off-take by the customers and the established pattern of demand for various types of rerollables. Accordingly, a quantity of 21,500 tonnes and 5,500 tonnes is being planned for Mandi Gobindgarh and Ghaziabad stockyards respectively. The shortage of rerollable materials felt by rerollers in Ghaziabad area is not due to lesser despatches from steel plants but due to fall in the production of mini steel plants on whom the local rerollers used to depend for their supplies.

Manufacturing of Ayurvedic Medicine by IDPL

10048. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made so far of the region in and

around Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh with a view to its suitability from the point of view of its natural resources and otherwise, for the setting up of an I.D.P.L. plant or one for the manufacture of Ayurvedic medicine;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is considering a proposal to set up a formulation unit in the joint sector in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is expected to include the region in and around Pachamarhi under its medico-botanical survey programme.

दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समिति, पुन्द्रा को टेलीफोन कनक्शन

10049. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० जौधरी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुन्द्रा गांव की दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समिति द्वारा गुजरात में बीजापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए की गई मांग 11 अगस्त, 1976 से विचाराधीन है और इसके लिए धनराशि जमा करा दी गई है ; और

(ख) इस बात को देखते हुए कि गांव की जनसंख्या 5000 से अधिक है और इस समिति के लगभग 1000 सदस्य हैं और इन सदस्यों को पशुओं के इलाज के लिए मैहसाना डेयरी से पशु डाक्टरों को बहुधा बुलाना पड़ता है क्या इस सहकारी समिति को शीघ्र टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रस्ताद सुखदेव सम्य) : (क) यह टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लोदरा एक्सचेंज से सामान्य श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत मांगा गया है, बीजापुर, एक्सचेंज से नहीं। इसके लिए पेशगी रकम भी जमा करा दी गई है।

(ख) टेलीफोन की यह मांग सामान्य श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत 11-8-76 को दर्ज की गई थी। यह कनेक्शन एक्सचेंज से करीब 5 किलो मीटर की दूरी पर दिया जाना है। इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रतीक्षा सूची के अनुसार केवल बारी आने पर और साज-सामान उपलब्ध होने पर ही दिए जाते हैं। पुन्द्रा गांव के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए वहां हाल ही में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिया गया है।

Loss suffered by Bhilai Steel Plant due to shortfall in production

10050. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 7588 on the 20th April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the daily average production falls short of 482 tonnes;

(b) whether the Plant has suffered a loss of about Rs. 8 crores thereby;

(c) if so, who is responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Value of production loss by Bhilai Steel Plant was about Rs. 7.30 crores. Shortfall in production was mainly due to irrigular supplies of coking coal particularly during October to November, 1977, disrupting production programme and industrial relations problems at the Blast Furnace, Steel Melting Shop and Blooming and Billet Mill.

Neutron Bomb test by France

10051. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France exploded Neutron bomb recently;

(b) whether such explosion will adversely effect the process of disarmament;

(c) whether Government expressed the displeasure over the explosion; and

(d) what are initiatives taken to accelerate the process of disarmament in this background?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). Press reports, which said that France had recently exploded a neutron bomb in the South Pacific, have been categorically denied by a spokesman for the President of France. The question of the Government of India expressing its displeasure, therefore, does not arise.

(d) India's principled and firm opposition to all nuclear weapons including the neutron bomb is well known to the international community. India intends to continue its efforts in various international forums, including the forthcoming Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, towards the achievement of nuclear disarmament as the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament.

Postponement of meeting between India and Bangladesh on Joint River Commission

10052. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bangladesh had requested the Government of India to postpone by one month the meeting of Joint River Commission which was scheduled on 20th April, 1978; and

(b) in view of the importance of the meeting what decision has Government taken on the subject of long term projection for augmenting the flown of Ganga Water?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have formulated their proposal for augmenting the flow of the Ganga. This and Bangladesh's proposal for the same purpose were exchanged in Dacca on 25th March 1978. These proposals would be discussed at the next meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commision to be held shortly.

Low pay of Doctors of Sir Sunder Lal Hospital as compared to Central Health Service

10053. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doctors of Sir Sunder Lal Hospital under the Kashi Hindu University are getting lower pay as compared to the pay of Doctors of the Central Health Service and they are also not paid non-practising allowance; and if so, whether these doctors have been struggling for the past four years for achieving equal pay and allowances for equal work;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard so far and the details thereof; and

(c) whether admission of patients in private wards has been stopped in protest to the Ministry's indifference to the demands of the above doctors and a decision has also been taken to close general wards and O.P.D. from the 16th April which is likely to endanger the lives of thousands of patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The scales of pay of the Professors, Readers and Lecturers in the Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, who also work in Sir Sunder Lal Hospital attached to the Institute, are the same as for the corresponding posts in other Faculties. These scales of pay are

different from those prescribed for medical teachers belonging to the Central Health Service. It is not possible for Government to prescribe different scales of pay for the teachers of the Faculty of Medical Sciences alone. Teachers in all faculties of the University have to be governed by the scales of pay laid down by the University Grants Commission.

The Hospital at Banaras Hindu University has also got Medical Officers, Medical Suprintendent and Deputy Medical Superintendent whose scales of pay are similar to those obtaining for the various categories of Medical Officers in the Central Health Service. The monthly emoluments paid to Junior and Senior Residents are the same as in the hospitals managed by the Government.

As regards Non-Practising Allowance, the medical officers of Banaras Hindu University are getting between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 for those in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 and between Rs. 300-450 per month for those in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600. The Medical Officers of the Central Health Services are also getting Non Practising Allowance at the same rates, except in the case of those in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1800, it is Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month. In calculating the actual payable N.P.A., there is some difference in stages. The Senior Residents get the same N.P.A. in both the cases. The question of revision of N.P.A. of the medical teachers is under the consideration of the Government. Pending a decision in this regard, the University Grants Commission has decided to pay N.P.A. to these teachers on the same basis as with pre-revised scale *i.e.* Rs. 300/- per month for Lecturers, Rs. 400/- for Readers and Rs. 500/- per month for Professors.

(c) The Medical Teachers of the Institute had stopped admission of patients to special wards to register their protest. Further direct action has, however, been deferred by them.

Moral and material help to Namibia

10054. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he stated during the course of his speech in U.N. recently that India will step up assistance to patriotic forces morally and materially if a peaceful solution to Namibia is not found;

(b) the reasons for making the statement; and

(c) the details of moral and material assistance contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). In my statement in the 9th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia, I had stated, *inter alia*, the following:—

"In keeping with our tradition of non-violence and resolving conflicts along the path of peace and negotiations, we would be happy if even at this late hour, the question of Namibia is settled peacefully without bloodshed or violence.

We are at the same time aware of the historical circumstances in which armed struggle has been forced on the liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe. It is upto the United Nations and its Member States to try to minimise bloodshed and further suffering and frustration by using all means at their command in ensuring a peaceful and rapid transition to genuine majority rule and independence.

Negotiated settlement should not be a ruse for buying time or finding temporary palliatives. My Government will lend its support to all initiatives which sincerely and seriously aim at working out a peaceful transition to total and complete independence of the people of Namibia and the total eradication of the evil practices of racisim and apartheid.

We would welcome if the change is brought about peacefully. But if these efforts do not succeed due to the obduracy of the South African regime and armed struggle becomes necessary, India would continue to fully support and help the patriotic forces, both morally and materially."

I had stated this because India believes that the right of Namibians to self-determination and genuine independence is inalienable and because we fully share the sense of frustration and outrage of the Namibian people over the fact that even though 11 years have elapsed since the United Nations terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia, South Africa not only retains its unlawful presence but seeks to further consolidate it by installing a puppet regime and promoting a fake internal settlement.

Assistance that India proposes to give to the patriotic forces i.e. SWAPO is constantly under review. Material help rendered so far by India consisted of supply of cloth, boots, tea, coffee, medicines, communication equipment and other material. Also we have been extending training facilities in various fields. Scholarships for SWAPO nominees are also being given.

The details of moral and material assistance contemplated for the future would depend on the requirements of the evolving situation and what we consider as most suitable in the light of our policy of overall support for the liberation struggle in Namibia being waged by SWAPO, the sole liberation movement there.

Request from Iran for Skilled Manpower

10055. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from Governments of other countries to provide Indian skilled manpower to them; and

(b) the details of requests received and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have been receiving requests from some of the foreign Governments usually through their Embassies in India to recruit skilled workers from India. The demand is mostly for electricians, fitters, welders, carpenters and masons. The Missions of the countries are generally advised to recruit through any of the recruiting agencies registered by the Ministry of Labour. There is a request for recruitment of Indian skilled workers on Government to Government basis received from Iran which is under consideration.

बच्चों को रोगों से मुक्त करना

10056. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मातृ-बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात में वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में बच्चों की टीटनेस, डिप्थेरिया, काली खांसी और पीलिया से मुक्ति तथा माताओं की पीलिया से मुक्ति और विटामिन ए की कमी के कारण बच्चों में अंधापन रोकने का और "तीन-टीके" लगाने का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है, इसकी तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत लक्ष्य प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में राज्य के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कब, किस प्रकार और कितनी सहायता प्राप्त होगी ; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात राज्य ने वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम हेतु 10 लाख रुपए की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो क्या धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और यदि हां, तो कब और कितनी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बरीष प्रसाद वार्ष्णेय) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बच्चों और गर्भवती महिलाओं

के लिए निम्नलिखित रोगप्रतिरोधीकरण योजनाएं आयोजित की हैं :

1. पांच वर्ष से कम आयु वाले बच्चों को डिप्थेरिया, काली खांसी और टेटनस के टीके लगाना। जब इन तीनों रोगों के लिए एक ही संयुक्त वैक्सीन इस्तेमाल की जाती है तो इससे ट्रिपल वैक्सीन कहा जाता है।
2. बड़े बच्चों का डिप्थेरिया और टेटनस से बचाव। पांच वर्ष से ऊपर की आयु वाले बच्चों में काली खांसी गम्भीर समस्या नहीं है।
3. गर्भवती महिलाओं को टेटनस से रक्षा।

बच्चों में पोलियो और माताओं को पीलिया से बचाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई योजना नहीं चलाई है।

गुजरात राज्य के लिए 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान जो लक्ष्य नियत किए गए और इन लक्ष्यों की उपलब्धियों की प्रतिशतता नीचे दी जाती है :—

योजना	1976-77			1977-78		
	वार्षिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	उपलब्धि की प्रतिशतता	वार्षिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि *	उपलब्धि की प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. बच्चों को डिप्थेरिया, काली खांसी और टेटनस के ट्रिपल वैक्सीन के टीके लगाना	7,00,000	2,86,625	40.9	7,00,000	4,40,000	68.7
2. बच्चों को डिप्थेरिया और टेटनस से रक्षा	4,00,000	3,33,100	83.3	6,00,000	4,73,996	86.2
3. गर्भवती महिलाओं को टेटनस से रक्षा	4,00,000	1,84,765	46.2	6,00,000	2,50,283	45.5
4. विटामिन 'ए' की कमी के कारण होने वाले अंधेपन से बच्चों की रक्षा करना	8,00,000	6,23,039	77.9	16,00,000	5,05,738	31.6

*फरवरी, 1978 तक का कार्य

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के लिए जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

बच्चों को डिप्थेरिया, काली खांसी और टेटनस से रक्षा	बच्चों को डिप्थेरिया और टेटनस से रक्षा	गर्भवती महिलाओं को टेटनस से रक्षा	विटामिन "ए" की कमी के कारण होने वाले अंधेपन से बच्चों की रक्षा
6,00,000	7,00,000	4,00,000	17,00,000

इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अपेक्षित वैक्सीनों और विटामिन "ए" घोल सप्लाई करती है। अनुमान है कि इन सप्लाइयों पर लगभग 22.08 लाख रुपए खर्च आएगा।

(ग) इस संबंध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकार को सूचित किए गए 441.60 लाख रुपए के आवंटन के मुकाबले गुजरात सरकार ने मार्च, 1978 में 698.96 लाख रुपए देने की मांग की जो 1977-78 के लिए सूचित किए गए आवंटनों से 257.36 लाख रुपए अधिक है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए विभिन्न ब्यौरों के आधार पर इसकी जांच की गई और 1977-78 के दौरान कुल 505.92 लाख रुपए का अनन्तिम अनुदान मंजूर किया गया जो 1977-78 के आवंटनों से 60.32 लाख रुपए अधिक है।

मोविया गांव के लिए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

10057. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के राजकोट जिले के गोंडल तालुका के मोविया गांव के मोंडल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने के कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं और ये आवेदन पत्र कब से अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं और इन आवेदनकर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं और गोंडल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से उन्हें कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे ;

(ख) उन्होंने कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई है और कब ; और

(ग) मोविया गांव में अब तक कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). गोंडल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के बारे में मोविया गांव के 3 आवेदन पत्र बकाया पड़े हैं :—

आवेदकों का नाम	कब से बकाया पड़े हैं ?	जमा कराई गई रकम	किस तारीख को जमा कराई गई ?
1. श्री छंगन लाल ठाकुर सी खूंट .	16—8—76	800 रु०	16—8—76
2. श्री भीखालाल युवराज राड़ड़िया .	5—10—76	800 रु०	5—10—76
3. सरतंच ग्राम पंचायत . .	30—10—76	800 रु०	30—12—76

ये लम्बी दूरी के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं और लाइन संबंधी साज-सामान की कमी के कारण पहले नहीं दिए जा सके । आशा है कि ये कनेक्शन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान दे दिए जाएंगे ।

(ग) 4

जूनागढ़ जिले में होट लाइन के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जाता

10058. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले में कितने व्यक्तियों, कम्पनियों और कारखानों को होट लाइन टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं तथा उनकी संख्या क्या है और माणावदर से बांटवा तक होट लाइन के कितने कनेक्शन चालू हैं और कब से ;

(ख) माणावदर से बांटवा तक होट लाइन के कनेक्शन के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र लम्बित पड़े हैं तथा किन-किन तिथियों से और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन आवेदकों को होट लाइन के कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जूनागढ़ जिले में जिन प्वाइंट-टु-प्वाइंट स्पीच सर्किटों की व्यवस्था की गई उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

व्यक्ति गत : कोई नहीं

कम्पनियों और कारखाने : 10

इनमें से केवल एक लाइन 5-1-1977 से माणावदर और बांटवा के बीच काम कर रही है ।

(ख) साज-सामान न होने की वजह से 3 अर्जियां अनिर्णीत पड़ी हुई हैं । ये अर्जियां तारीख 5-3-76, 22-1-77 और 12-9-77 की हैं ।

(ग) इस समय कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं दी जा सकती । फिर भी, ये कनेक्शन जल्द से जल्द दिए जा सकें, इसके लिए साज-सामान प्राप्त करने की कार्रवाई शुरु कर दी गई है ।

Talks held with Nepal Prime Minister

10059. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of discussions held between the Indian Government and the visiting Prime Minister of Nepal;

(b) the areas where India's co-operation has been sought by the visiting leader of Nepal and the Government of India's reaction thereto;

(c) whether much stress has been laid by the visiting Prime Minister for normalisation of Indo-China relationship; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). The discussions between the Prime Ministers of India and Nepal during the visit of Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista from 15th to 17th April, 1978, related mostly to matters of bilateral interest. As a result of these discussions which are reflected in the Joint Communique issued on the 17th April 1978, it was decided that India would send a multidisciplinary official team to Nepal to identify areas in which joint Indo-Nepal ventures could be set up to promote industrial development of Nepal. The Nepalese Prime Minister also sought an industrial credit for the purchase of equipment, machinery, etc. and for a credit for the Agriculture Development Bank of Nepal. In the field of bilateral assistance it was agreed that agreements would be signed soon for;

(a) a 15-Year soil and water conservation project in the Kosi catchment area;

(b) a ground survey of the mid-montane Dulalghat-Dhankuta Road; and

(c) an integrated programme for development of horticulture in Nepal.

(c) and (d). The Nepalese Prime Minister welcomed the process of improvement of relation between India and China. The Government of India's policy of improving relations with all the neighbours is well known.

Location of Farm House of Shri Uttam Chand Malhotra

10060. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our foreign mission could locate the Farm House of Shri Uttam Chand Malhotra in Kabul where Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose took shelter in course of his historic escape from British India to Germany;

(b) whether our foreign mission in Kabul with the consent of the friendly Government of Afghanistan, set up a plaque there in remembrance of the great revolutionary exploit of Netaji for Indian freedom; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed there about?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is reported to have stayed in a number of houses in Kabul during his escape from India. Some of these houses are not in existence any longer. He is not believed to have stayed in any farm houses.

Further search to establish the authenticity of the place or places where he might have stayed is continuing.

Documentary film on Netaji

10061. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the documentary film on Netaji, produced by Shri Ashis Mukherjee, has been displayed in South East and East Asian countries by our foreign mission there; and

(b) if not, will Government take steps for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the documentary film "The Flame Burns Bright" by Shri Ashis Mukherjee on the life history and activities of Netaji made during 1973. However, there was another documentary of the same length on "Netaji" produced by the Films Division of the Government of India which was released earlier in the same year and covered the same

theme. Prints of this documentary were supplied to our Missions in the following stations abroad in response to their request:

1. Bangkok
2. Dar-es-Salaam
3. Jakarta
4. London
5. Ottawa
6. Ulan Bator
7. Suva
8. Colombo
9. Kathmandu
10. Mogadishu
11. Khorramshahr
12. Jeddah
13. Manila
14. Helsinki
15. Hong Kong
16. Madrid
17. Medan
18. Thimpu
19. Tokyo
20. Lilongwe
21. Rangoon
22. Nairobi

In view of the above, the purchase and distribution of Shri Ashis Mukherjee's film was not considered.

Mobile Post Offices working in H.P.

10062. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile post offices which are working at present in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of mobile post offices proposed to be opened in 1978 in that State;

(c) the time taken in the delivery of Dak to villages in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) what steps are being taken to reduce the time in the delivery of Dak in the State and to what extent the time will be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIOS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 267.

(b) Nearly 60.

(c) and (d).—Out of 16,916 villages in the State, 16,823 have a provision of daily delivery service. The remaining 93 villages in snow-bound areas are getting mails three times a week. These villages are proposed to be covered under daily delivery service during 1978-79.

As a general rule, it takes one to seven days for the mails to reach any post office in Himachal Pradesh depending upon the place of posting and destination. However, mails for branch post offices in snow-bound and inaccessible areas sometimes suffer delay because of inclement wheather. A review of the mail arrangements with a view to expedite the conveyance of mails to the branch post offices is a continuous process and all efforts are made to use the fastest means available for conveyance of mails.

Acknowledgement of letters by Telephone Office

10063. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letters from the Public are not acknowledged by the Delhi Telephone-Office;

(b) what is the numbers of letters received by that office during the last six months, month-wise; and

(c) the number of letters acknowledged during last six months, month-wise;

(d) the number of letters, the action on which is complete during

the above period and the number of letters which are still pending for action; and

(e) What steps are being taken for ensuring coordination in the functioning of Delhi Tele. Office for expenditious dispersal of letters from the Public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NAHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Letters received from the public are taken up for appropriate action straightaway. However, where action is likely to take some time, the letters are generally acknowledged. Besides, letters received in person at the public counter and public Grievances Cell are acknowledged across the counter.

(b) The number of letters received from the public for the past six months are as follows:—

	By ordinary post	By Regd. post	By public counter
Nov., 77	13968	3470	9891
Dec., 77	15385	5665	12205
Jan., 78	14455	4525	11316
Feb., 78	16743	9372	11858
Mar., 78	16721	4978	13173
April, 78	15807	4637	11842

(c) No separate statistics are being maintained in the Telephone District in this regard.

(d) Figures for the quarter January to March, 78 for which information is readily available are furnished below:—

Letters disposed of	Letters pending
112750	4059

(e) The prompt disposal of letters received is being watched by the vigilance cell and remedial action is taken wherever necessary.

Post Offices with own buildings in T.P.

†10064. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh which are having their own buildings and which are housed in rented buildings separately;

(b) the proposals for constructing buildings for Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh during the next five years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to provide residential accommodation for the P&T employees in Himachal Pradesh during the next five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) In Himachal Pradesh, 38 post offices are in departmental buildings and 257 are housed in rented buildings;

(b) During the next five years, 20 post office buildings are proposed to be taken up for construction in Hima-

chal Pradesh. The year-wise break-up is given below:—

1978-79	2
1979-80	4
1980-81	6
1981-82	4
1982-83	4

(c) Construction of staff quarters in Himachal Pradesh is being taken up in a phased manner. It is hoped to construct 120 quarters for the P&T staff in the next five years. Out of 120 quarters, 32 quarters are expected to be completed by the end of 1979-80. Proposals for subsequent years are under consideration.

District, Sub-Division and Block Headquarters unconnected by Telecommunication

10065. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that the Tribal areas of the country have not yet been connected with the administrative headquarters of District, Sub-division and Blocks by telecommunication;

(b) if so, how many of them remained un-connected so far, State-wise; and

(c) whether his Ministry has drawn up plan to provide the telephones on priority particularly in Tribal Sub-plan areas by earmarking allocation from his Ministry in current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later on.

नांदेड टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण

10066. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन विभाग ने सर्वे सं० 93/ए/नांदेड–1973 के द्वारा नांदेड टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के लिए कुछ जमीन अधिग्रहीत की थी ;

(ख) क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के बाद जमीन के मालिक को भूमि के दस्तावेज के निष्पादन के लिए नोटिस भी जारी किया गया था और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1973 से जमीन के लिए अब तक मुआवजे का भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या न्याय पाने के लिए एक अपील 19 अप्रैल, 1973 को सरकार को की गई थी और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं । केवल भूमि-अधिग्रहण की कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी जिसे बाद में रद्द कर दिया गया ।

(ख) डाक-तार विभाग ने जो भू-खंड मांगा था उसका एक बड़ा भाग नगर विकास प्राधिकरण ने जीवन बीमा निगम और हरित क्षेत्र के लिए सुरक्षित कर दिया है । भूमि का शेष भाग डाक-तार विभाग के लिए आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की इमारत के निर्माण के लिए अपर्याप्त पाया गया ।

(ग) तारीख 19-4-78 की एक अपील प्राप्त हुई है । भू-स्वामी को उनके पिछले अभ्यावेदन के सम्बन्ध में तारीख 11 अप्रैल के पत्र के जरिए स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी गई है । उन्हें सलाह दी गई है कि किसी और स्पष्टीकरण के लिए स्थानीय राजस्व प्राधिकारियों से सम्पर्क करें ।

Workers in Mines, Limestone and Dolomite Mines and Bidi Industries in Rajasthan

10067. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers engaged in mica mines in Rajasthan, District-wise;

(b) the number of workers engaged in limestone and dolomite mines in Rajasthan, District-wise;

(c) the number of workers engaged in bidi manufacturing including home workers; and

(d) in view of large concentration of workers in eastern Rajasthan, what steps Government propose to undertake to provide welfare facilities for these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) Several welfare schemes providing medical, recreational, educational, housing and water supply facilities to the concerned workers and their families are already being implemented in this area. Being a continuing programme, the effort is, to extend these facilities more intensively from year to year keeping in view the overall availability of funds.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of Workers	
	MICA MINES		
1	Bhilwara	827	
2	Ajmer	37	
	Limestone and Dolomite Mines		
		Dolomite	Limestone
1	Alwar	4	123
2	Ajmer	17	45
3	Bundi	..	215
4	Chittorgarh	..	12,785
5	Jaipur	57	..
6	Jaiselmer	14	..
7	Jhunjhunu	36	..
8	Sawai-Madhopur	..	1,163
9	Sikar	81	74
10	Udai pur	40	219
11	Dungar pur	..	12
12	Kota	..	5,848
13	Jhalwara	..	..
14	Bhilwara	..	119
15	Pali	..	97
16	Siroli	..	82
17	Jodhpur	..	254
18	Nagaur	..	153
	Total :	249	21,229

Beedi Workers (including Home Workers)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Workers
1	Tonk	7,000
2	Kota	5,000
3	Ajmer	7,000
4	Bundi	1,200
5	Sawai Madhopur	750
6	Chittorgarh	140
7	Bikaner	265
8	Jodhpur	400
9	Sikar	19
10	Udaipur	9
11	Bhilwara	465
	Total :	22,248

Welfare facilities to Limestone Mine Workers where cess not levied

10068. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are maintaining any distinction between workers of mines whose production are subjected to levy of cess and product of which is not subjected to levy of

under the Limestone and Dolomite Welfare Fund Act, 1972;

(b) if not, why a large number of workers of limestone mines numbering about 10,000 workers in Manpura, Sawa and Nimbaheda areas of Chittorgarh District are not provided any welfare facility; and

(c) what steps Government propose to extend the welfare facilities to Limestone workers in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain welfare facilities like construction of low cost housing, grant of scholarships, exhibition of films etc. are already available in this area. Proposals for extending some more facilities are also under examination.

Officers employed in Mica, Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Organisation

10069. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers employed in Mica, Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Organisations with their scales of pay and jurisdiction;

(b) whether the Commissioner at Bhilwara is having a jurisdiction over States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(c) in view of large jurisdiction, whether Government feel that there should be separate officer for Rajasthan and Gujarat; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to undertake to increase the efficiency of welfare work in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). Welfare Commissioner, Bhilwara is mainly looking after the welfare work of Mica and Limestone and Dolomite Mines Workers in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat. There are very few workers concerned with these mines in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and as such it has not been considered necessary to post a separate officer for these States.

Statement

	No. of post	Scales of pay	Jurisdiction
Karma Region			
1. Welfare Commissioner . . Assisted by Four Welfare Administrators and one Asstt. Engineer (The post of Accounts Officer is vacant)	One	Rs. 1100—1600 Rs. 650—1200	Bihar (The work relating to Lime stone and Dolomite is being transfered to Welfare Commissioner, Allahabad)
Bhilwara			
2. Welfare Commissioner . . (Assisted by Two Welfare Administrators and one Accounts Officer)	One (Vacant)	Rs. 1500—1800 Rs. 650—1200	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The Officer will also look after work relating to Beedi Workers Welfare.

1	2	3	4
Kalichedu			
3. Welfare Commissioner . . (Assisted by one Welfare Administrator and One Asstt. Engineer)	One	Rs. 1100—1600 Rs. 650—1200	Andhra Pradesh for Mica only.
Bhubaneswar			
4. Welfare Commissioner . . (Assisted by Two Welfare Administrators)	One	Rs. 1500—1800 Rs. 650—1200	Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya (The Welfare Commissioner is also looking after Beedi Workers, Iron Ore Workers Welfare Work).
Bangalore			
5. Welfare Commissioner . . (Assisted by Two Welfare Administrators	One	Rs. 1500—2000 Rs. 650—1200	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala.
One Dy. Welfare Commissioner, Nizamabad(A.P.) Two Asstt. Welfare Comermission	(Vacant)	Rs. 1100—1600 Rs. 700—1300	(the Welfare Commissioner is also looking after Coa Mines Workers Welfare Beedi Workers Welfare Iron Ore Workers Welfare Work).
Jabalpur			
6. Welfare Commissioner . .	One	Rs. 1500—1800	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Goa.
(assisted by two Welfare Administrators)		Rs. 650—1200	(the Welfare Commissioner is also looking after Coal
Assistant Welfare Commissioner .		Rs. 700—1300	Mines Workers and Beedi Workers Welfare Work.

Examination of Assistants/Head Clerks in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

10070. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether before conducting the examination of Assistants/Head Clerks in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, it was declared that the result will be announced on all India basis;

(b) whether the answer books were shown as lost and the result was announced on Regional level only; and

(c) if so, the facts of the case and whether Government will review and rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). According to the Employees' Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962, 25 per cent of the vacancies in these grades are filled on the basis of a departmental examination. Before the Regulations were amended with effect from the 1st October, 1971, the results of these examinations were announced on all India basis. Thereafter, the results are announced both in Regional and all India basis in accordance with the provisions of the amended Regulations. No answer book of the examination was shown as lost. The question of review by Government does not arise.

Alleged charges against C.P.F.E. Union

10071. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were serious charges against the office bearers of the Central Provident Fund Employees' Union and Employees' Provident Fund Karamchari Sangh, Delhi Region; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as follows:—

There were no charges against the office bearers of the Central Provident Fund Employees' Union except one, against whom there were complaints of mis-conduct/non-performance of duty. It was decided to keep the officer under surveillance. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against some employees who happened to be office bearers of the Employees' Provident Fund Karamchari Sangh and they have been issued charge-sheets for certain acts of misconduct/misbehaviour.

क्षय रोग के अस्पताल

10072. श्री तुलसीदास कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन कितने क्षय-रोग के अस्पताल हैं, वर्ष 1976-77 में इनकी संख्या कितनी थी और वर्ष 1978-79 में ऐसे कितने अस्पताल खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) इन अस्पतालों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च करती है, वर्ष 1976-77 में इन अस्पतालों में कितने रोगी दाखिल किए गये, कितने रोगी रोग मुक्त हुए तथा कितने मर गये ; और

(ग) क्षयरोग अस्पतालों में दाखिल होने वाले रोगियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या सुविधायें दी गयी हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगतम्मी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बिहार में बिना डाकघर वाले गांव

10073. श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां अब भी डाकघर नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन गांवों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए कोई समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद गुप्तदेव साव) : (क) बिहार में कुल 67,566 गांव हैं । इनमें से 8704 गांवों में डाकघरों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और 6715 गांवों में चलते-फिरते डाकघरों के जरिए डाक काउंटर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं । इस प्रकार बिहार में 52,147 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां डाकघर नहीं हैं या डाक काउंटर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). देहाती इलाकों में निर्धारित मानदंड पूरे होने पर विभिन्न चरणों में डाकघर खोले जाते हैं । वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान बिहार में 175 डाकघर खोलने और चलते-फिरते डाकघरों के जरिए 924 गांवों में डाक काउन्टर सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Health Visitor and Health Educator in Willingdon Hospital

10074. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scale of a Health Visitor and Health Educator in Willingdon and Safdarjung Hospitals of Delhi;

(b) whether the post of Health Educator carries higher salary and are recruited directly and the Health Visitors who are graduates with requisite diploma in health education are ignored in favour of simple, Masters' degree holders who have no experience in the line; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that both the Health Visitors and the Health Educators are performing the same duty and if so, whether Government considered it desirable to merge both the scales to end the mounting frustration among the Health Visitors who are stagnating for long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no post of Health Visitor in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. The pay scale of the post of Family Planning Extension Educator in that Hospital is Rs. 425—15—500—EB—15—560—20—700.

The pay scales of Health Visitors and Health Educator in Safdarjung Hospital are as under: —

Health Visitor—Rs. 330—10—380—EB—12—500—EB—15—560.

Health Educator—Rs. 425—15—500—EB—15—560—20—700.

(b) Yes. The qualifications prescribed for recruitment to the post of Health Educator are:—

(i) A graduate from a recognised University.

(ii) Diploma in Health Education, 5 years experience as Health Visitor or B.Sc. Nursing.

whereas for Health Visitor, the prescribed qualifications are:—

(i) Matriculate or equivalent qualification from a recognised Board.

(ii) Registered Health Visitor—one year experience desirable.

(c) The duties performed by the two categories of staff and the qualifications prescribed for making recruitment thereto being different the question of merging the scales of pay attached to the posts does not arise.

मैत्री संगठनों की संख्या

10075. श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे संगठनों की संख्या कितनी है, जो कुछ देशों के नागरिकों के साथ पारस्परिक मैत्री स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से गठित किए गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन पर निगरानी रखती है और यदि हां, तो कैसे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) संघ बनाने के अधिकार को संविधान के अन्तर्गत मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में गारंटी दी गयी है । सरकार उन सभी संगठनों के बारे में सूचना नहीं रखती जिनके लक्ष्यों में विदेशों और उनके नागरिकों के साथ पारस्परिक मित्रता स्थापित करना भी शामिल है ;

(ख) इस बात के लिए यथोचित सावधानी बरती जाती है कि ये संगठन राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रतिकूल गतिविधियों में शामिल नहीं हों ।

Casual Workers in Coal Mines Welfare Organisation in Dhanbad

10076. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of daily rated and monthly rated casual workers in Coal Mines Welfare Organisation in Dhanbad, their type of job and length of service in details;

(b) whether their job is of permanent nature where keeping casual workmen is impermissible and all the casual workmen have crossed 240 days of continuous service required for regularisation and if so, the reasons for not regularising them;

(c) whether the monthly rated casuals have been kept in a scale which is arbitrary without any legal base in the Central Government's prescribed pay scales in operation; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to end this casual labour practice within its own department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Publicity for posts in E.S.I.C., Madras

10077. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of SC/ST candidates from rural areas are not in a position to apply for posts in Employees' State Insurance Corporation of Tamil Nadu region for want of wide and adequate publicity in regional newspapers; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have reported that recruitment to various posts under it are made through the Union Public Service Commission, the Employment Exchanges or deputation from Central/State Governments. The Union Public Service Commission undertakes to advertise posts in respect of which it is responsible for recruitment. The question of publicity does not arise in case of deputationists. All other posts are filled by selecting candidates from among those sponsored by the Employment Exchanges for which there is no need for advertisements.

सलाहकार समितियां

10078. श्री डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से संबद्ध सलाहकार समितियों के स्थान पर स्थायी समितियां बनाने की सिफारिश की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सलाहकार समितियों में भाग लेने के मामले में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई जाती ;

(ग) सभी सलाहकार समितियों पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना खर्च किया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त समितियों पर प्रति वर्ष किये जाने वाले खर्च और उसके अनुपात में उसके उपयोग के सन्दर्भ में, सरकार का विचार सांविधिक स्थायी समितियां नियुक्त करने पर विचार करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य और श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सम्बद्ध सलाहकार समितियों के स्थान पर स्थाई समितियां बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकों में सदस्यों की उपस्थिति पूर्णतया सन्तोषप्रद है ।

(ग) क्योंकि इन सलाहकार समितियों पर खर्च विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों अर्थात् संसद् के दोनों सदनों के सचिवालयों, भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, सरकारी उपक्रमों आदि द्वारा किया जाता है, अतः सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकों के सम्बन्ध में किया जाने वाला वार्षिक खर्च बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(घ) सलाहकार समितियों के स्थान पर सांविधिक स्थाई समितियां नियुक्त करने का इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Irregularities in allotment of shops etc. in Town Administration of Bokaro Steel Limited

10079. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the corruption, irregularities and bungling of the Town Administration Department Bokaro Steel Limited in the allotment of shops and lands to the private parties;

(b) whether it is a fact that 15 shops have been given to the same party by only changing the names of the individual while the Harijans, Adivasis displaced and local people have been left out; facts in details about present allocation of shops to different groups of people;

(c) whether it is a fact that house and quarters have been given to open

wine shops in the township, if so, number and location of such wine shops and the period since when they are working; and

(d) whether the Government would make a detailed enquiry into the activities of the Town Administration of B.S.L.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No cases proving the existence of corruption, irregularities and bungling in the Town Administration Department of Bokaro Steel Ltd. in the allotment of shops and lands to private parties have come to notice.

(b) No, Sir. It is not clear which groups of people the Honourable Member has in mind. However, 35 low cost shops and ten plots have been allotted to displaced persons including Harijans. Statistics regarding allotment to any other group are not maintained by the company.

(c) No house has so far been allotted for opening wine shops in the township. However, 8 plots were allotted for the purpose subject to grant of licences by the State Government. Of these, wine shops are at present running on 3 plots, 3 shops are under construction, one of the allottees has changed his trade from liquor to cloth, and one alloftee has not yet commenced business. Out of the three running shops one was started 4 years ago, one 2 years ago and the third one, one year ago.

(d) No such activity of the Town Administration Department of Bokaro Steel Plant which would warrant enquiry by the Government has come to notice.

U.N. Conference on Sea Law

10080. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Conference on Sea Law met recently;

(b) the persons who represented India at the meeting;

(c) the reasons for the Conference electing a non-delegate as Chairman;

(d) the decision, if any, or progress towards decisions, if any, achieved at the Conference;

(e) the contribution India made at the Conference;

(f) whether the 200 mile limit to territorial waters was accepted by the Conference; and

(g) if not, its impact on India's declaration of its territorial limits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Seventh Session of the Conference is being held in Geneva from March 28, 1978 to May 19, 1978.

(b) The Indian Delegation is headed by Shri Samarendra Kundu, Minister of State and also includes Dr. S. P. Jagota, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser to the Ministry of External Affairs and has about 7 other officers of Ministry of Defence, Department of Mines and Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) Ambassador Amerasinghe had been elected as President of the Conference from the very beginning when he was the Leader of Sri Lanka Delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference. At the Seventh Session he was not included as a Member of the Sri Lanka Delegation. However, the Conference by a majority vote decided that he should continue to act as President even if he is no longer a Member of the Sri Lanka Delegation.

(d) The Conference has so far evolved consensus on a 12 mile territorial sea, a 24 mile contiguous zone, a 200 mile economic zone and a continental shelf extending upto the outer edge of the continental margin or upto 200 miles whichever is greater. There has also been considerable agreement on the regime applicable to the scientific research at sea and the preventio

and control of marine pollution. However, the Conference has yet to evolve consensus on problems relating to the exploitation of the international seabed area. At the end of the Sixth Session, the President, in consultation with the Chairman of the various committees, produced an Informal Composite Negotiating Text which incorporates the consensus reached on various subjects and is likely to be the basis on which a new Convention on Law of the Sea will be concluded.

(e) India has played a leading role in helping the Conference arriving at a consensus on several of the items noted above. On the question relating to the resources of the international seabed area, as a Member of the Group of 77, India has been actively working on various formulas which would accommodate both the interests of the developing countries and of the technologically developed countries.

(f) No Sir, the Conference has accepted only a 12 mile territorial sea limit.

(g) India has declared only a 12 mile territorial sea and a 200 mile economic zone under its Maritime Zones Act of 1976.

मसालों में मिलावट

10081. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मसालों में मिलावट के मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1977-78 में ऐसे मामलों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा 1976-77 में ऐसे मामलों का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) मिलावट रोकने के विचार से ऐसे अपराधों के लिए अधिक कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद दास) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है । विभिन्न राज्यों से ब्यौरा मिलते ही एक तुलनात्मक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) सरकार ने खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के विभिन्न उपबन्धों को पहले ही संशोधित कर दिया है ताकि न्यायालय खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण करने वाले व्यक्तियों को निवारक सजा दे सकें ।

जूनियर स्केल के श्रम अधिकारियों के रिक्त पद

10082. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1977 से रिक्त पड़े जूनियर स्केल के श्रम अधिकारियों के 22 पदों को अभी तक नहीं भरा गया ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे 22 अधिकारियों को उनकी 12 वर्ष की सेवावधि पूरी होने के बाद भी मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) पहली अप्रैल, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार जूनियर स्केल के श्रम अधिकारियों के 40 पद खाली थे । यह रिक्त स्थान अलग-अलग अवधियों से खाली पड़े चले आ रहे हैं । इनमें से 5 पद 1975 में खाली पड़े हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सभी पात्र अधिकारियों को स्थायी करने के लिए, मामलों की जांच करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है । इनमें उन छः अधिकारियों के मामले भी शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने 12 वर्ष या उससे अधिक सेवा पूर्ण कर रखी है ।

गत दो वर्षों में निकाला गया सोना, चांदी और तांबा

10083. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में कितना सोना, चांदी और तांबा निकाला गया, उसकी कितनी मात्रा का देश में उपयोग किया गया और कितना निर्यात किया गया और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है ; और

(ख) निकाले गये अयस्कों में सोने और चांदी की प्रतिशतता क्या थी, उनके परिष्करण शोधन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और सरकार को कितना लाभ हुआ ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय राज्य में मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) पिछले 2 वर्षों में देश में खानों से निकाले गए सोना, चांदी और तांबे की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

	1976-77	1977-78
1. स्वर्ण (कि० ग्राम)	3119.72	2999.13
2. चांदी (कि० ग्रा०)	6611.58	12691.45
3. तांबा (टन)	22,424	21,446

उपर्युक्त में से निर्यात की गई चांदी की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	निर्यात की मात्रा (कि० ग्रा०)	विदेशी मुद्रा आय अमेरिकी डालर लाख
1976-77	2,485.41	3.88
1977-78	13,000.62	19.73

चांदी की शेष मात्रा तथा तांबे और सोने का देश में उपयोग किया गया ।

(ख) भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि० (केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रतिष्ठान) तथा हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्स कम्पनी लि० (कर्नाटक सरकार की कम्पनी) द्वारा खनिज अयस्क में स्वर्ण तत्व इस प्रकार रहा :

	1976-77 (ग्राम/टन)	1977-78 (ग्राम/टन)
भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि० (बी० जी० एम० एल०)	5.71	5.21
हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्स कम्पनी लि० (एच० जी० एम० एल०)	6.3	7.8

तांबा खानों में उप उत्पाद के रूप में भी केवल थोड़ी मात्रा में सोना मिलता है । चांदी केवल उप उत्पाद के रूप में बहुत थोड़ी मात्रा में सीसा, जस्ता, तांबा और स्वर्ण खानों से प्राप्त होती है ।

1976-77 में स्वर्ण खानों में सोने के प्रक्षालन/शोधन पर खर्च की राशि भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि० द्वारा रु० 47.34 प्रति ग्राम था और हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्स लि० द्वारा रु० 46.93 प्रति ग्राम रही । 1976-77 में भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि० को 134.34 लाख रुपये का शुद्ध घाटा हुआ जबकि हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्स लि० को 21.69 लाख रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ ।

उपोत्पाद के रूप में सोना और चांदी के उत्पादन और विक्रय की लागत और प्राप्त लाभ का अलग-अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता ।

देश में यूरेनियम की खानें

10084. श्री ब्यारास शास्त्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में यूरेनियम की कितनी खान हैं तथा उन में से प्रति वर्ष कितना यूरेनियम निकाला जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या देश में यूरेनियम की आवश्यकता इतने यूरेनियम से पूरी की जा सकती है और यदि हां, तो अमरीका से यूरेनियम आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) देश में यूरेनियम खानों की संख्या अथवा यूरेनियम उत्पादन के आंकड़े बताना लोक हित में नहीं है ।

(ख) देश का वर्तमान यूरेनियम उत्पादन राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर की प्रथम इकाई तथा इस समय देश में बन रहे अन्य दाबानुकूलित हैवी वाटर रिएक्टर्स के लिए पर्याप्त है । तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर भारत का एक मात्र न्यूक्लीय बिजली घर है जिसके परिचालन हेतु अच्छे किस्म के यूरेनियम की जरूरत होती है । अच्छे किस्म का यूरेनियम देश में पैदा नहीं होता और इसे संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत सरकार के बीच वर्तमान सहयोग-समझौते के अन्तर्गत अमेरिका से आयात करना होता है ।

Number of persons migrated to West Asia

10085. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have been allowed to migrate to West Asian countries for jobs during 1977-78; and

(b) the number of people from Andhra Pradesh in this category?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) During 1977 and 1978 (end April) 1936 experts like doctors, engineers etc. were selected for employment in Arab countries and Iran on government-to-government deputation. Candidates were sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. During 1977 and 1978 (end March) the Ministry of Labour approved selection of 28 544 Indian workers for employment by foreign employers in these countries and 25,942 Indian workers for employment in projects being executed by Indian companies in these countries. The number of people who actually migrated to these countries for jobs is not known.

(b) No State-wise record of Indian migrants to these countries is being maintained.

Working of I.C.C.R.

10086. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee headed by Shri Ashok Mehta to examine the working of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations and to recommend how to rationalise and improve its activities;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee had submitted this Report and if so, when;

(c) the main recommendations of the said Committee;

(d) whether Government have accepted fully or partially the said recommendations; and

(e) how and when do Government propose to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee submitted its report in December, 1977.

(c) The main recommendations of the Committee in regard to the working of Indian Council for Cultural Relations are:

(1) The Council should be main implementing agency of Government's cultural promotion activities abroad;

(2) Some of the well-known private cultural organisations should also be associated with this work by ICCR.

(3) Greater emphasis should be placed on area specialisation and closer liaison maintained with Universities and other bodies engaged in this work.

(4) The Council should have advisory or consultative groups of experts to advise it both in regard to the content of cultural programme as well their implementation.

(5) The position regarding housing pension, promotion prospects and other such benefits to the Council staff should be reviewed and rationalised.

(d) and (e). The recommendations of the Committee are still being studied by the Government.

Class I Officers holding ex-cadre posts

10087. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Class I Officers in the Ministry of External Affairs are holding ex-cadre posts and working against the posts of Under Secretary for more than a decade;

(b) if so, whether the said Class I Officers have any avenues of promotion and if so, what are they;

(c) whether Government consider providing necessary Recruitment Rules

for the entry of the said officers into the regular IFS cadre; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Several Class I Officers in the Ministry of External Affairs are holding posts outside the IFS 'A' & 'B' cadres, but none of them are working against the post of Under Secretary for more than a decade.

(b) Officers in divisions such as the Historical Division and Legal and Treaties Division have avenues of promotion in their own divisional hierarchy. However, this is not true of all officers.

(c) and (d). Under an amendment introduced to the Indian Foreign Service (Branch 'B') Recruitment Cadre, Seniority and Promotion Rules, 1964, any vacancy in Grade I of General Cadre, may, in exceptional cases and in public interest, be filled, in consultation with the Commission by an officer holding a permanent Group A ex-cadre post in the Ministry of External Affairs. However, the details of procedure in respect of this amendment have yet to be finalised.

Number of Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad

10088. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all the countries with their capitals and other metropolitan cities where Indian Diplomatic Missions of one kind or the other exist and operate as on 1st April, 1978;

(b) whether any of the above Missions are going to be closed during the year 1978-79; and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any new/additional Missions are being established in the above countries and/or in other countries in the world during the year 1978-79; and

(d) if so, where and how many?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-2343/78]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question of opening new missions in countries where India does not have any diplomatic representation is reviewed from time to time in the light of political, economic and other factors.

इण्डियन रेड क्रास सोसाइटी द्वारा श्रमजीवी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों का निर्माण

10089. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इण्डियन रेड क्रास सोसायटी द्वारा श्रमजीवी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों का निर्माण करने के लिए सहायता का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा और इन होस्टलों को किस-किस स्थान पर बनाया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवन्ती प्रसाद बाजपेयी) : (क) भारतीय रेड क्रास सोसायटी के मुख्यालय ने कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों के निर्माण सम्बन्धी कोई परियोजना नहीं चलाई है ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

हिन्दी में कार्य साधक ज्ञान

10090. श्री नवल सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में मंत्रीवार कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं तथा उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में कार्य साधक ज्ञान है अथवा हिन्दी में दक्षता प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी इस समय हिन्दी में नोट और मसौदे लिख रहे हैं ;

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों द्वारा हिन्दी में नोट और मसौदे न लिखने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में नोट और मसौदे लिखने के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवन्ती प्रसाद मालवीय) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी में प्रवीणता प्राप्त सभी अधिकारी और कर्मचारी अपना थोड़ा बहुत काम हिन्दी में करने लगे हैं । जिनको केवल कार्यसाधक ज्ञान है, ऐसे अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि इस विषय पर बने वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार वे अपना सरकारी काम काज हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं ।

(घ) जी हां ।

विवरण

अधिकारियों की श्रेणी	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय		स्वास्थ्य सेवा निदेशालय	
	कुल संख्या	हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान रखने वालों की संख्या	कुल संख्या	हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान रखने वालों की संख्या
प्रथम श्रेणी . . .	87	57 (25 प्रशासनिक और 32 तकनीकी)	52	23
द्वितीय श्रेणी . . .	314	232	174	90
तृतीय श्रेणी . . .	455	411	416	202
योग .	856	700	642	315

हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

10091. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में इस समय कुल अनुभागों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से कितने अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक है ;

(ख) इस समय कुल कितने अनुभागों में नोट तथा मसौदे लिखने का कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाता है तथा शेष अनुभागों में ऐसा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सभी अनुभागों को यह स्पष्ट निदेश दिये गये हैं कि नोट तथा मसौदे लिखने का कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाये और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवन्ती प्रसाद मालवीय) : (क) कुल 66 अनुभागों में से 47 अनुभागों में 80 प्रतिशत स्टाफ को हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान है ।

(ख) तीन अनुभाग अपना सारा काम हिन्दी में कर रहे हैं जबकि शेष आंशिक रूप से हिन्दी का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की बैठक

10092. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय में राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति का गठन कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977 में इसकी बैठक किन-किन तारीखों को हुई और उनमें क्या निर्णय किये गये;

(ग) उनमें से कितने निर्णयों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) वर्ष 1977 के दौरान राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की दो बैठकें 27 जून, 1977 और 15 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुईं । इन दो बैठकों में जो निर्णय लिए गए वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा के लिए ट्रेनिंग रिजर्व के पदों का सृजन ।

(ii) उन कर्मचारियों की सूची तैयार करना जिन्हें अभी हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना है ।

(iii) विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों को हिन्दी टाइप राइटर उपलब्ध कराना ।

(iv) सभी अनुभागों और विदेश स्थित मिशनों में तेजी किस्म के सरकारी कार्यों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाना ।

(v) द्विभाषी लेखन सामग्री की आपूर्ति करना ।

(vi) राजभाषा नियम, 1976 की मुख्य-मुख्य बातों को सभी अनुभागों के ध्यान में लाना ।

(vii) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों म हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त अमले और उपस्कर की व्यवस्था करना ।

(viii) अधिकारियों को सहायता देने के लिए हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के और पांच पदों का बनाया जाना ताकि वे हिन्दी में काम शुरू कर सकें ।

(ix) सभी अनुभागों और विदेश स्थित मिशनों को हिन्दी के सहायक साहित्य की आपूर्ति ।

(x) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संधियों और करारों क हिन्दी पाठ का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए उपयुक्त पद का सृजन ।

(ग) और (घ). जिन निर्णयों का सम्बन्ध पदों के सृजन से है उन्हें छोड़कर इन बैठकों में लिए गए सभी निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है और पदों के सृजन के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है । इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों और पांच पदों के सृजन पर भी सक्रियता से विचार किया जा रहा है । बहुरहाल, उच्च स्तर पर हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिए एक हिन्दी वैयक्तिक सहायक को तैनात किया गया है ।

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले टाइपिस्ट और आशुलिपिक

10093. श्री भी नथाव सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय/विभाग में इस समय कितने हिन्दी टाइपिंग प्रशिक्षित टाइपिस्ट और हिन्दी आशुलिपि में प्रशिक्षित स्टेनोग्राफर हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाएं पूरी तरह हिन्दी कार्य के लिए उपयोग में लाई जाती हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से शेष की सेवायें उपयोग में न लाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उनकी सेवाओं के उपयोग के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद पुरुषेव साव) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है जिसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Policy changes in posting of I.F.S. personnel

10094. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is proposed to make policy changes in posting of I.F.S. personnel in our missions abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the duration of period during which an I.F.S. officer is posted at New Delhi; and

(d) whether it is a fact that many I.F.S. officers managed to get their posting from one mission to the other avoiding their posting at New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The normal tenure of an IFS officer at Headquarters is two to three years. This period may be shortened or extended, depending upon the exigencies of service.

Considering that the proportion of posts abroad in most grades is almost twice as many as the posts at Headquarters, administratively it is not possible to alternate a Headquarters posting every time after an officer has served in a post abroad. However, generally speaking, every effort is made to periodically bring officers to the Ministry after postings abroad.

Setting up of telephone industry

10095. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the criteria followed for selecting sites for the telephone industries in the backward areas;

(b) whether any telephone industries are going to be established in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details regarding their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The main criteria for the selection of sites for the location of the proposed telephone equipment producing units are:—

(i) Availability of trained skilled and semi-skilled workers.

(ii) Facility for transport of raw materials and finished products from the factory by railway or road as well as for the transport of workers.

(iii) Availability of suitable land and assured supply of adequate quantities of water and power.

(iv) Potential for ancillaries.

(v) Availability of housing and other facilities for workers and staff.

(vi) Suitable climate—extremely hot or cold and dusty climate is to be avoided.

(b) There is a proposal to set up, during the next Five Year Plan period (1978—83), three new factories, namely, two switching factories for the manufacture of telephone switching equipment and one transmission factory for the production of long distance transmission equipment.

(c) The question regarding the location of the new units of Indian Telephone Industries Limited is under consideration.

1186 LS—5

Mini steel plants working below capacity

10096. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of mini steel plants which worked considerably below capacity during last three years and the total idle capacity in these plants during the period;

(b) the number of mini steel plants working in each state; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure full capacity utilization of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No. of units commissioned in different States is indicated below:—

Name of the State	No. of Commissioned Units
Andhra Pradesh	5
Bihar	6
Delhi	1
Gujarat	3
Haryana	12
Himachal Pradesh	1
Karnataka	9
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	23
Punjab	8
Rajasthan	7
Tamil Nadu	3
Uttar Pradesh	19
West Bengal	18
Total	124

(e) Full capacity utilisation by mini steel plants will depend on various factors like managerial efficiency, availability of basic input material like power and scrap, cost of production, etc. Government have taken following steps to improve the viability of these units:—

(i) Excise duty on production of ingots/rolled products has been abolished;

(ii) Import Duty on melting Scrap has been abolished;

(iii) It has been decided to allow import of 2 lakh tonnes of ferrous melting scrap;

(iv) Excise duty on certain categories of heavy melting scrap procured from the integrated steel plant has been abolished;

(v) Mini Steel Plants have been allowed to diversify into production of certain grades of alloy steel. Selective mini steel plants may also be permitted to set up rolling facilities to improve their viability;

(vi) Financial assistance may be considered on selective basis by the financial institutions;

(vii) Imports of Graphite Electrodes have been allowed to meet the shortages of supply from indigenous sources.

Research in Nursing

10097. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the research being carried out under the "Research in Nursing" Programe conducted with the collaboration of W. H. O.;

(b) whether nurses with rural background and trained in a rural centre show preference to serve in rural areas; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to create training opportunities for nurses in rural centres instead of their having to go to urban areas for training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) Though no definite data is available on this aspect, the general impression is that nurses, even though they come from rural areas, prefer to work in urban areas.

(c) Rural centres for imparting training to nurses already exist in the form of Primary Health Centres/sub-centres. Nursing students under training have to go to urban as well as rural areas as part of their training programme. However due to shortage of residential accommodation in rural areas, most of them have to commute daily to the rural areas.

Sand stone and soap stone mine workers

10098. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sand stone mines employ a large number of workers;

(b) whether these labourers are exploited, sweated and most neglected;

(c) if so, how Government propose to protect this class of employees and do some constructive welfare work by providing free medical treatment, drinking water and adult education; and

(d) when Government propose to introduce a legislation for sand stone, soap stones and other mines workers which are not covered by any welfare legislations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) As per annual

returns received for 1976, the average daily employment in sand stone mines is 77.

(b) to (d). A proposal to set up a Common Welfare Fund for all workers employed in mines other than those covered by specific funds, is under examination.

Incentive to Workmen of Bokaro Steel Ltd.

10099. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he promised to give incentive to the workmen of Bokaro Steel Limited at par with the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether the incentive rate in operation at Bokaro is much less than that at Bhilai;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove this discrimination.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Region-wise number of E.D. Employees in Posts and Telegraphs

10100. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Extra Departmental employees of P&T Department, Region-wise as in March 1977 vis-a-vis number of such employees on 31st March, 1978;

(b) whether the organisation/union of such employees have submitted a memorandum to the Janata Government;

(c) if so, furnish important detail thereof;

(d) the action taken/proposed to meet the main demands of these employees and absorb them in the Department on permanent jobs on preferential basis; and

(e) the details of action taken, number of workers benefited and demands under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Statement I showing the number of E.D. employees circle-wise as on 31-3-1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-2344/78[, The information as on 31-3-978 is yet to be compiled.

(b) The Extra Departmental Agents had submitted a memorandum containing 24 demands in September, 1977.

(c) to (e). Statement II showing the demands and the position relating thereto is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-2344/78].

Abolition of free labour in forest villages

10101. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the system of free labour is prevalent in forest villages in some States; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to free these forest villagers from this system of free labour in view of the abolition of bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) No. Sir. No such system has come to the notice of the Ministry of Labour.

(b) Does not arise. State Governments and Union Territories have been urged and they are taking steps to implement the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour. Guidelines have also been given for the economic rehabilitation of those freed.

अमरीका में हिंदू मन्दिर का ध्वस्त होना

10102. डा० महाबीचक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 5 अप्रैल, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में 'अमरीका में ओंकार हिन्दू मन्दिर अग्निकांड में ध्वस्त' शीर्षक समाचार की ओर गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह मन्दिर अमरीकी नागरिकों द्वारा दुर्भावनावश ध्वस्त किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) सरकार ने इस आशय की रिपोर्ट देखी है कि ओंकार हिन्दू मन्दिर आग लगने से नष्ट हो गया ।

(ख) और (ग). हमारे प्रधान कौंसलावास द्वारा प्राप्त प्रथम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि चोर मन्दिर में घुस आए और वहां कोई कीमती वस्तु न पाकर इतने क्षुब्ध हुए कि उन्होंने मन्दिर में आग लगा दी । सनातन धर्म के सचिव ने, जो इस मन्दिर को चलाते हैं, इस बात से इन्कार किया है कि आग लगने का कारण जातीय, धार्मिक या मानव जातीय द्वेष है । बहरहाल, बताया जाता है कि पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

भारतीय दूतावासों पर व्यय में वृद्धि

10103. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों पर व्यय प्रति वर्ष बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और जिसका अधिकांश भाग अतिथि सत्कार पर व्यय किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्च, 1978 को समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

(ग) नये दूतावासों की स्थापना पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यय में कटौती करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) विदेश स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावासों का खर्च बढ़ गया है लेकिन यह खर्च अतिथि-सत्कार के कारण नहीं बढ़ा । वर्ष-दर-वर्ष खर्च बढ़ने का कारण विश्वव्यापी मुद्रास्फीति है जिससे स्थानीय अमले के भत्ते, वेतनमान, कार्यालयों और रिहायशी भवनों के किराए आदि बढ़ाने आवश्यक हो जाते हैं ।

(ख) मार्च, 1978 तक गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान खर्च में हुई वृद्धि का एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) नए राजदूतावास स्थापित करने पर किए गए खर्च का एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(घ) मितव्ययता के लिए मोटे तौर पर सतत रूप से जो उपाय बरते जा रहे हैं उनकी मुख्य बातें नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :—

(i) जहां तक सम्भव हो ऐसे पदों को न भरना जो छः महीने से खाली पड़े हों ।

(ii) विदेश सेवा निरीक्षकों की समय समय पर की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर पदों को खाली रहने देना ।

(iii) विदेश में कार्यरत भारत-प्रशासनी कार्मिकों के विदेश भत्ते में 5 प्रतिशत कटौती ।

(iv) स्थानीय आकस्मिक व्यय पर कड़ा नियंत्रण ।

विवरण

1974-75 से 1976-77 के दौरान विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों केन्द्रों पर किया गया वास्तविक खर्च और 1977-78 के लिए अन्तिम अनुदान।

वर्ष	किया गया वास्तविक खर्च	पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले खर्च में वृद्धि
		(रुपए हजारों में)
1974-75	17,51,62	
1975-76	21,07,65	3,56,03
1976-77	21,99,45	91,80
1977-78	25,59,04	3,59,59

टिप्पणी : उपर के आंकड़ों में लन्दन और वाशिंगटन के आपूर्ति खण्ड पर किया गया खर्च शामिल नहीं है जो 1976-77 से ही इस मन्त्रालय के बजट नियन्त्रण में आया है। उनका खर्च नीचे दिया गया है :—

1976-77 . . . . . 1,41,94 (हजार)

1977-78 . . . . . 1,76,65 (हजार)

(अन्तिम अनुदान)

विवरण

1975-76 और उसके बाद खोले गए नए मिशनों/केन्द्रों पर किया गया व्यय।

मिशन/केन्द्र का नाम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
		(रुपए, हजारों में)	
सियाचन	2,25	16,43	14,79
मापूतो	5,20	5,14	9,44
किंगस्टन	10,68	7,86	8,12
पोर्ट लुई	23	6,51	7,10
फ्नोमपेंह	61	1,27	1,53
सियाची	—	6,35	15,92
माले	—	84	1,92
मोरोन्नी	—	3,28	4,50
पूरीनाम	—	—	5,55
कुल	18,97	47,60	68,87

चिकित्सकों और चिकित्सालयों की कमी

10104. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के 15 पूर्वी जिलों में होम्योपैथी, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी चिकित्सकों तथा चिकित्सालयों की बहुत कमी है जिससे जनता को मजबूर होकर एलोपैथी दवाइयों पर अधिक व्यय करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन जिलों में 31 मार्च, 1978 को, जिलावार, इन चिकित्सालयों की संख्या कितनी थी और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के चिकित्सकों, चिकित्सालयों की सुविधा प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

तुरत सेवा (क्यू० एम० एस०) के द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली डाक

10105. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों की राजधानियों के नाम के पिन कोड वाली डाक तुरत-सेवा (क्यू० एम० एस०) के अन्तर्गत भेजी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक कितना समय लगता है ; और

(ग) देश के अन्य प्रमुख शहरों के लिए यह क्यू० एम० एस० सेवा कब तक प्रदान करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव राव) : (क) राज्यों की राजधानियों को भेजी जाने वाली पिन कोड अंकित वे सभी डाक वस्तुएं, जो शीघ्र डाक सेवा के विशेष लेटर बक्सों में डाली जाती हैं और डाक-घरों तथा डाक कार्यालयों के काउंटर पर दी जाती हैं, शीघ्र डाक सेवा के जरिए भेजी जाती हैं।

(ख) विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार ऐसी डाक वस्तुओं के गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने का न्यूनतम और अधिकतम समय 2 से 5 दिन है, जो गन्तव्य स्थान की दूरी और परिवहन के साधनों पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ग) इस समय राष्ट्रीय शीघ्र डाक सेवा के अन्तर्गत 45 शहर हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त 407 केन्द्र क्षेत्रीय जाल के दायरे में हैं । शीघ्र डाक सेवा के विस्तार की प्रक्रिया निरन्तर चलती रहती है और जैसे ही तथा जहां कहीं इसका औचित्य सिद्ध होगा, अन्य स्थानों में भी इस सेवा का विस्तार कर दिया जाएगा ।

Export of Finished Iron

10106. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the finished iron is also being exported under the steel export programme;

(b) if so, the quantity of finished iron being exported to each country; and

(c) the quantum of foreign exchange likely to be earned on that account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Presumably "finished iron" refers to pig iron only. Pig Iron is being exported from India.

(b) A statement showing country-wise export of Pig Iron during 1977-78 is attached.

(c) FOB value of the quantity exported during 1977-78 comes to Rs. 44.13 crores (Provisional).

Statement

Country	Quantity exported (in '000 Tonnes)
1. Bangladesh	29·3
2. China	21
3. Indonesia	21·4
4. Iraq	00·10
5. Italy.	11·6
6. Japan	247·5
7. Kenya	Negligible

8. Korea	15
9. Phillippines . . .	29·6
10. Romania . . .	10
11. Singapore	54·3
12. Taiwan	23·5
13. Thailand . . .	20·3
14. U.S.S.R. . . .	194·6
15. Venezuela . . .	20·7
	698·9

Figures rounded upto nearest hundred.

Decentralisation of Telephones and Telegraphs Department

10107. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to decentralise the working of the Telephones and Telegraphs Department in order to improve its working in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the new set up envisaged; and

(c) the present progress on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The telecommunication services in the country are being run by independent field units under the control of P & T Board. Decentralisation by way of delegation of more powers to the field units is a continuing process Proposals to delegate higher administartive and financial powers to the field units are under consideration. These would enable the field units to take independent decisions to a greater extent.

Discussions held with Syrian President

10108. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the outcome of talks with the visiting Syrian President;

(b) whether the relation between Israel and Syria were also discussed; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). The exchange of views between the President of the Syrian Arab Republic and our Prime Minister covered bilateral relations and international problems and proved to be extremely fruitful. Indo-Syrian agreement on trade was signed during Syrian President's visit. India has agreed to provide professional and technical personnel and implement plans for the development of trade and cooperation in the fields of phosphate mining, railways, textile industries, construction of Industrial estates, housing complexes, and industrial joint ventures.

In their discussions on West Asia, both sides underlined that a just and durable peace could be achieved only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

विभिन्न राज्यों में पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिए मजदूरी में असमानता

10109. श्री अनन्तराव आयसचाल : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को विभागों में पुरुष और महिला मजदूरों के लिए अलग-अलग मजदूरी निर्धारित की है जो समानता के अधिकार के विरुद्ध है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन विभागों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार पुरुष और महिला मजदूरों की मजदूरी में समानता लाने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) क्या इस समस्या के अध्ययन के लिए कोई समिति गठित करने का विचार है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). समान पारिश्रमिक अध्यादेश, 1975, जो कि समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, 1976 द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया, लागू करने से पहले, कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ नियोजनों में पुरुष और महिला श्रमिकों के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न मजदूरी दरें निर्धारित कीं । समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम के पारित होने के पश्चात्, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन अधिसूचित नियोजनों के बारे में उसी कार्य या समान कार्य करने वाले पुरुष और महिला श्रमिकों को समान मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जाता है ; और किसी कानून, पंचाट, करार या सेवा संविदा में निहित कोई बात जो कि अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के प्रतिकूल है, लागू नहीं होगी ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

असंगठित क्षेत्रों में बच्चों को काम पर लगाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

10110. श्री जगन्नाथ जावलकार : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि विभिन्न फर्मों और असंगठित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में बाल श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने निर्धारित आयु से कम आयु के बच्चों को काम पर लगाने पर रोक लगाने का कोई कानून बनाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 15 वर्ष से कम की आयु वाले बाल-श्रमिकों की संख्या 107·4 लाख थी ।

(ख) और (ग). बच्चों का नियोजन निम्न-लिखित विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अधीन विनियमित या प्रतिषिद्ध किया जाता है :—

अधिनियम का नाम	निम्नलिखित वर्षों से कम आयु वाले बाल-श्रमिक के नियोजन को लागू होता है
1. बालक (श्रम निरसीकरण) अधिनियम, 1933	15 वर्ष
2. बालक नियोजन अधिनियम, 1938	15 वर्ष
3. कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948	14 वर्ष
4. खान श्रमिक अधिनियम, 1951	12 वर्ष
5. खान अधिनियम, 1952	15 वर्ष
6. मोटर परिवहन कर्मकार अधिनियम, 1961	15 वर्ष
7. भारतीय व्यापार जहाजरानी अधिनियम, 1958	15 वर्ष
8. बीड़ी तथा सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966	14 वर्ष
9. सिनेमा अधिनियम, 1961	14 वर्ष
10. दुकान और प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम	विभिन्न राज्यों में 12 से 14 वर्ष
11. परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, 1962 (विकिरण संरक्षण नियम, 1971)	18 वर्ष (ऐसे मामलों को छोड़कर जहां सक्षम प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अनुमति दी गई हो) ।

महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार दफ्तरों की स्थापना

10111. **श्री अनन्त राव आयसवाल :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नौकरी पाने की इच्छुक बेरोजगार शिक्षित महिलाओं को, उनके लिए अलग से कोई रोजगार दफ्तर न होने में, रोजगार दफ्तरों में अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवाने में बड़ी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई रोजगार दफ्तर स्थापित किया है जहां केवल रोजगार पाने की इच्छुक महिलाएं ही अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवा सकें ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसा कोई रोजगार दफ्तर, जिसमें केवल महिला कर्मचारी ही काम करती हों, स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है जहां बेरोजगार शिक्षित महिलायें अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवा सकें ; और यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। महिला पंजीयकों को निम्नलिखित विशेष सुविधाएं मुहैया करने के लिए रोजगार कार्यालयों को अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं :—

(i) महिला आवेदकों का पंजीकरण किसी अधिकारी द्वारा किया जाए ;

(ii) केवल महिला आवेदकों के बारे में पंजीकरण और अधिसूचित रिक्तियों का रिकार्ड अलग से रखा जाए ;

(iii) महिला आवेदकों के पंजीकरण कार्डों को अलग से भरा जाना चाहिए ताकि विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित तथा सामान्य रिक्तियों के लिए उनका सम्पेक्षण करने में सुविधा हो सके ; तथा

(iv) रोजगार अधिकारियों को अपने क्षेत्रों में रोजगार अवसरों के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सूचना देने के लिए और जो महिलाएं महिला प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों से उत्तीर्ण होती हैं, उनका पंजीकरण करने के लिए महिला प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं तथा अन्य केन्द्रों का दौरा करना चाहिए ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई रोजगार कार्यालय स्थापित नहीं किया गया है । पंजीकरण का अन्तिम उद्देश्य पुरुष और महिला आवेदकों को ऐसा उपयुक्त रोजगार मुहैया करना है जो उनको योग्यताओं और अनुभव इत्यादि के अनुरूप हो ।

(ग) केवल महिला पंजीयकों के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

विदेश यात्रायें नियमित करने के लिए तैयार किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत

10112. **श्री अनन्त आयसवाल :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सरकार ने मंत्रियों तथा विधायकों की विदेश यात्राएं नियमित करने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत तैयार किये थे और यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ख) आपात स्थिति के दौरान किन-किन व्यक्तियों को इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार विदेश यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी और कितने व्यक्तियों को ऐसा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई ; और

(ग) किन-किन व्यक्तियों ने केन्द्र में जनता सरकार के गठन के बाद विदेश यात्रा की अनुमति मांगी और किन-किन व्यक्तियों को अनुमति दी गई ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) से (ग). जो भारतीय राष्ट्रिक इस मंत्रालय के काम से बाहर नहीं जाते, उन्हें इसके लिए इस मंत्रालय की पूर्व अनुमति नहीं लेनी होती । इसी प्रकार अपनी ओर से विदेशों की यात्रा करने वाले विधायकों को भी इस मंत्रालय की पूर्व अनुमति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में किन्हीं सार्वजनिक मार्ग निर्देशक सिद्धांत के स्वीकार करते हैं उन्हें विदेशी अतिथ्य के जारी किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । लेकिन विदेशों अंशदान विनियमन अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन जो संसद् सदस्य, विधान सभा सदस्य आदि विदेशी आतिथ्य के स्वीकार करने से पूर्व भारत सरकार से इसके लिए स्वीकृति लेनी होती है । विधायकों को उनकी विदेश यात्रा के दौरान सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से इस मंत्रालय ने सभी मिशन प्रमुखों से कहा है कि जब कभी ये विधायक उनसे सम्पर्क स्थापित करें तो वे बिना कोई वित्तीय भार उठाये उनको सभी सम्भव सहायता दें ।

जहां तक केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, विदेशों को उनकी यात्रा जो अनिवार्यतः सरकारी दौरों के रूप में होती है के लिए प्रधान मंत्री/या विदेश मंत्री का पूर्व अनुमोदन लेना अपेक्षित होता है । इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सार्वजनिक मार्गनिर्देशक सिद्धांत जारी नहीं किए गए हैं ।

Ensured delivery of Articles posted in Q.M.S. letter boxes

10113. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how accelerated delivery of articles posted in Q.M.S. letter boxes is ensured as publicised by the Department, and whether such letters are handled separately or given special treatment in transit and office of delivery in contrast to those not posted under this system;

(b) if not, how quick transmission is ensured; if so, why this distinction when no extra charge is being made and why the other articles on which same tariff is paid are being subjected to delay;

(c) whether there is any difference in the transit time of letters posted in Q.M.S. letter boxes and other than those meant for them.; and

(d) if not, why this innovation in the service and expenditure to the public exchequer increasing the loss to Postal Branch which is already in the red?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Under the Q.M.S. scheme letters bearing the Pin Code numbers and posted in separate letters boxes meant for other Q.M.S. centres in the country including State capitals are segregated and given special treatment during sorting and despatch. The non-Q.M.S. articles are not being subjected to any delay on account of Q.M.S. working.

(c) and (d). During transit the modes of transmission of Q.M.S. and non-Q.M.S., articles are the same. The Q.M.S. scheme was introduced mainly with a view to popularising the pin code system which would facilitate the sorting of mail in our multi-lingual country. The scheme is working satisfactorily at a nominal extra cost.

Total expenditure on the Q.M.S.

10114. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Postal Department on the introduction of Q.M.S. Service separately plantation of letter boxes personnel engaged in their clearance and supervision, Mail Motor Services, handling of articles in sorting offices if special treatment is given to them;

(b) the monthly expenditure incurred by the Department in the maintenance of the service; and

(c) expenditure initially incurred by the Department on publicity and containing expenditure in this regard thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). No separate account is maintained for the expenditure incurred on the Q.M.S. as it is part of the overall postal operations.

Submission of Report by Committee on workers' participation in Management

10115. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and equity has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in submission of the report?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

(c) The nature of the subject of workers' participation has necessitated discussions in depth. The Committee is likely to finalise its report at its next meeting.

Supply of Methyl Violet in lieu of Crystal Violet

10116. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturers and repackers are supplying methyl violet in the name of crystal violet;

(b) whether methyl violet has no effect for which it is used and this has been established by the Drug Laboratory, Baroda after testing the laboratory has submitted its report over this Drug to the Drug Controller of India in January, 1978;

(c) if so, whether Government have received any communication from the Drug Controller of India over the report of Drug Laboratory, Baroda, and the action taken to ban the supply of methyl violet instead of crystal violet which is an adulterated one; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action against such manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) As control over manufacture of drugs is exercised under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules by the State Drugs Control authorities, the information required is being collected from them. However, a representation has been received from an indigenous manufacturer of Crystal Violet that Methyl Violet is being marketed by some firms, after repacking, under the label of Crystal Violet.

(b) and (c). Methyl Violet has antiseptic properties but Crystal Violet is preferred to Methyl Violet for medicinal use. The Drugs Laboratory, Baroda has submitted to the Drugs Controller, India a paper entitled "A Microbiological Assay Method for medicinal Gentian Violet (Crystal Violet). This paper does not establish that Methyl Violet has no antiseptic properties but indicates the superiority of Crystal Violet as an antiseptic against a particular strain of bacteria. The paper is under examination of the Drugs Controller, India.

(d) The State Drugs Control authorities have been requested to ensure that Crystal Violet, if any, manufactured/repacked in their States conform to the standards prescribed in the Indian Pharmacopoeia. Action can be taken by them under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules against manufacturers, if any, for manufacture of drugs of not of standard quality, adulterated drugs and misbranded drugs.

Lock-out in Permier Automobiles Ltd.

10117. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether lock-out and strike are going on in the Premier Automobiles Ltd., since January, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the facts of the case vis-a-vis the Union and the Industry, have been ascertained;

(c) what efforts have been made by Government to bring about a solution to this stalemate with the assistance of the State Government; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the persons who are fostering violence and illegal strikes and industrial unrest in the N.B. region of Bombay Industrial complex?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, the management of M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., had

declared a lock-out in their Dombivali Plant from January 17, 1978, and suspended work at their Wadala and Kurla Plants from that date. The lock-out in the Dombivali Plant is reported to have been lifted from April 26, 1978 following a settlement between the parties, and work resumed at the Wadala and Kurla Plants also from April 29, 1978.

(d) The matter has been brought to the attention of the State Government for appropriate action in this regard.

Lapsed demands of P & T department

10118. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1977-78 grants in respect of the P & T amounting to crores of rupees lapsed in the P & T and the last minute efforts were made to spend huge amounts by blocking the money in purchase and stores of cement and other construction material;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) whether the lapse of huge funds was mainly attributable to non-filling of the posts of senior architects in the P & T and not augmenting their strength as planned, and if the posts of senior architects were considered surplus, the reasons for making provisions therefor in the budget estimates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). By and large there has been no lapse of funds in regard to building works. Some funds in the P & T Capital Works programme were surrendered mainly due to slippages in procurement, mostly through import of telecommunications equipment.

All the sanctioned posts of Senior Architects had been filled throughout the year.

Corruption in Indian Council of Medical research

10119. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum sometimes in July, 1977 signed by some Members of Parliament belonging to various political parties regarding corruption prevailing in the Indian Council of Medical Research; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is being enquired into.

नेपाल में "मैथिली" द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में

10120. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में नेपाली भाषा के साथ द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में 'मैथिली' भाषा को मान्यता प्राप्त है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नेपाल के दक्षिण पूर्व 'तराई' भाग में अधिकांश नेपाली नागरिक मैथिली भाषी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अपने नेपाल स्थित दूतावास के माध्यम से इसका नेपाल भारत सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में कोई सांस्कृतिक उपयोग कर रही है अथवा करना चाहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका रूप क्या होगा और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Kashmir

10121. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he offered to discuss the Kashmir issue with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such an offer as no such issue exists?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, during the discussions held in Islamabad in course of my recent visit, the Pakistan Delegation made a mention of Kashmir in the context of the implementation of the Simla Agreement. We assured them that India stands by this Agreement.

Government of India's position on Kashmir is well-known that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India.

खाड़ी के देशों को भेजे गये दल का प्रतिवेदन

10122. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :
श्री सुधाकर :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों की समस्याओं और स्थिति पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार करने के लिए नियुक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन की जांच कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः, प्रश्न के भाग (क) में दिया गया सन्दर्भ उस समिति के बारे में है, जो कुशल भारतीय श्रमिकों को विदेशों में रोजगार के लिए भेजने के सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए गठित की गई है । समिति ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है ।

टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में स्वचालित मशीनों काम न करना

10123. डा० महमूदुज्जफर सिद्दीकी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में स्वचालित मशीनें उचित रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके उचित रूप से कार्य करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद पुरुषोत्तम राव): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । फिर भी, इस बात का पक्का इन्तजाम करने के लिए कि आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज सही ढंग से काम करते रहें, इन एक्सचेंजों की नियमित रूप से नेमी जांच की जाती है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है पुर्जे व्यवस्थित कर दिए जाते हैं या घिसे पिटे पुर्जे बदल दिए जाते हैं । कुछ कारबार एक्सचेंज, जो पहले स्थापित किए गए थे, बेहतर सेवा दे सकें, इसके लिए उन्हें अपग्रेड करने का एक योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया गया है ।

नालीदार चादरों की उपलब्धता

10124. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नालीदार चादरों की बिक्री पर नियंत्रण लगाया है और यदि नहीं, तो उस पर से नियंत्रण कब उठाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को नालीदार चादरें अब उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और क्या इसका मूल्य बहुत पहले 15 रुपए प्रति चादर था और अब 80 और 90 रुपये प्रति चादर के हिसाब से बिक रही है ;

(ग) लोगों को ये चादरें सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) इसका मूल्य 1968 में क्या था जबकि यह एक नियंत्रित मद थी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा): (क) इस समय, जस्ती चादरों की बिक्री पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। 1-5-1967 से इन चादरों के मूल्य और वितरण पर से नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया था।

(ख) और (घ). ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोग अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार ये चादरें मुख्य उत्पादकों के निकटतम स्टाकयार्डों से खरीद सकते हैं। मुख्य उत्पादकों के मूल्य प्रति चादर के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि प्रति टन के आधार पर होते हैं। 1-5-1978 को 24 गेज की जस्ती चादरों का स्टाकयार्ड मूल्य 4,793 रुपए प्रति टन था जबकि 1-5-1967 को इनका मूल्य 1333.84 रुपए प्रति टन था। गत 11 वर्षों में इनके मूल्य में वृद्धि इनकी कमी के कारण नहीं हुई है बल्कि आदानों की लागत में वृद्धि, उत्पादन-शुल्क, रेल-भाड़े में वृद्धि आदि जैसे कई कारणों से हुई है।

(ग) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र जैसे क्षेत्रों के, जहां खुले बाजार में इस माल के मूल्य ऊंचे होने के समाचार हैं, स्टाकयार्डों को शीघ्र माल भेजने के हर-सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ताकि वास्तविक उपभोक्ता अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार स्टाकयार्डों से माल खरीद सकें। 10 अप्रैल, 1978 से लोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 की धारा 7 पुनः लागू कर दी गई है ताकि जस्ती चादरों का दुरुपयोग रोका जा सके।

2nd Steel Plant in Orissa

10125. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a second steel plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, where and what is expert committee's report and when it is starting;

(c) the total quantity of iron ore available in Orissa; and

(d) the amount provided for this and how much amount has been spent up-to-date on survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a), (b) and (d). There is no proposal at uresent under consideration of the Government to set up a second steel plant in Orissa.

(c) The total iron ore reserves in Orissa at present are estimated to be of the order of about 2800 Million Tonnes.

Decisions at the meeting of representatives of Steel Plants in November, 1977

10126. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken in the meeting held under his presidentship of representatives from all the Steel Plants in November, 1977;

(b) the decisions which have been implemented; and

(c) the reaction of Government about observing by C.I.T,U, and other Unions, the 12th April, 1978 as 'Secret Ballot Day' to recognise the Unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Presumbaly the reference is to the plenary meeting held on 30th November, 1977 of the member of six Study Groups appointed in April, 1977, to study various aspects of the working of the steel industry. The reports of the Study Groups were formally adopted at this meeting. It was also agreed that union recognition at the plant level should be accorded through secret ballot. It had, however, been pointed out that this matter would have to be processed further with the Ministry of Labour.

(c) Government intends to bring forward shortly, new legislation covering all relevant aspects of industrial relations including the question of identification of a bargaining agent in an establishment/industry. The provisions of the proposed legislation will equally apply to the steel industry.

Assam coal for Steel Units

10127. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry is drawn to the news item published in "The Hindustan Times" dated the 20th April, 78 under the caption "Assam Coal Usable in Steel Units";

(b) if so, the reaction thereon;

(c) whether the Assam coking coal can give coke with one third ash content and at half the cost compared with the Australian coal which Government intends to import; and

(d) if so, the reason for import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hand-picked Assam coal with maximum ash content of about 4 per cent has been tested in blend with other types of coking coal and has been found suitable as blendable coal upto 10 per cent only in the coal blend due to its high sulphur content. Though the ash content of Assam coal, after beneficiation, is expected to be low, the sulphur content is excessively high being about 3-5 per cent as compared to 0.6—0.7 per cent in other Indian coals in general, making blending necessary. The mined Assam coal contains 17 per cent ash content. It is understood that Coal India Ltd., is planning to install a washery to produce washed coal of ash content 5 per cent in sufficient quantity. If the washery is installed, and logistically it is advantageous, it may be possible to use the beneficiated Assam coal in steel plants to the extent of about 10 per cent of the total requirements.

(c) It is still premature to say whether the import of Coking Coal will be from Australia or some other country. A comparison between the cost of washed Assam coal and that of imported coking coal will not be correct as Assam coal is essentially blendable coal of high sulphur content, whereas the coking coal proposed to be imported would be either prime or medium coking coal with low sulphur content.

(d) The reasons for import of low ash coking coal are as follows:—

1. Import of low ash coal would help to arrest the trend of deterioration in quality of indigenous supplies which have been causing serious technological problems at the steel plants.

2. Blending of low ash imported coal would result in significant gains in production at the steel plants.

3. It will help in conserving the limited reserves of coking coal in the country. In view of the easy foreign exchange position, this is the time to import the coal.

4. Due to the present recession in the world steel industry advantage may accrue to the country in price of imported coal.

दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समिति, कमलपुर को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

10128. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समिति, ग्राम कमलपुर (जिला मेहसाना, गुजरात) में ग्रिनौज टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने के लिए आवेदन किया था और इसके लिए 3 नवम्बर, 1976 को 800 रुपए की धनराशि जमा की थी ; और

(ख) क्या यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह एक सहकारी समिति है और पशुओं के इलाज के लिए उसे प्राय: मेहसाना डेरी से पशु चिकित्सक को बुलाना पड़ता है, टेलीफोन कनेक्शन जल्दी ही दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद गुप्तेश्वर साय) : (क) जी हां। इस टेलीफोन के लिए 800 रुपए की देशगी रकम 2-11-1976 को जमा कराई गई थी।

(ख) यह टेलीफोन ग्रिनीज टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से करीब 5 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर मांगा गया है और आवश्यक साज-सामान प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद यह कनेक्शन दे दिया जाएगा ।

बनासकंठा और मेहसाना जिलों में गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

10129. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के बनासकंठा और मेहसाना जिलों में 2500 के अधिक जनसंख्या वाले कितने गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं तथा शेष गांवों में कब तक ऐसे टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायेंगे तथा इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए क्या नियम बनाये गये हैं और क्या इस काम के लिए जनसंख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई नियम हैं तथा पिछड़े जिलों के लिए जो नियम लागू हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह प्रसाद गुप्तदेव सिंह) : (क) बनासकंठा जिले के 2500 और मेहसाना जिले के ऐसे 88 गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिये गये हैं । बनासकंठा और मेहसाना जिलों में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या क्रमशः 4 और 98 है, जहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर नहीं हैं । ऐसे गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की सुविधा देने का नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय पिछले साल ही लिया गया है और विभिन्न चरणों के एक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार यह सुविधा उत्तरोत्तर दी जा रही है । आशा है कि 1978-83 की योजना अवधि के दौरान ऐसे सभी स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिये जायेंगे ।

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने से सम्बन्धित नीति विवरण में दे दी गई है । सामान्य और पिछड़े दोनों प्रकार के जिलों के गांवों की जनसंख्या निर्धारित करने के लिए 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े हिसाब में लिए जाते हैं ।

विवरण

घाटा उठाकर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और संयुक्त डाक-तार घर देने के बारे में नीति ।

क्रम सं०	श्रेणीगत स्थान	लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के बारे में शर्त	तारघर खोलने के बारे में शर्त
1	2	3	4
1.	जिला मुख्यालय	इन स्थानों पर घाटे के बावजूद और न्यूनतम आय की किसी शर्त के बिना लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था उत्तरोत्तर कर दी जाएगी ।	इन स्थानों पर घाटे के बावजूद और न्यूनतम आय की किसी शर्त के बिना तारघरों की व्यवस्था उत्तरोत्तर कर दी जाएगी।
2.	उपमंडल मुख्यालय		
3.	तहसील मुख्यालय		
4.	उप तहसील मुख्यालय		
5.	खंड मुख्यालय		
6.	सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 5000 या इससे अधिक (पिछड़े और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 2500 या इससे अधिक) आबादी वाले स्थान		
7.	ऐसे पुलिस थानों वाली जगहें जो किसी पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर या उससे ऊंचे ओहदे वाले अधिकारी के चार्ज में हों ।	सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25% पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15% और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10% होनी चाहिए ।	सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25% पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15% और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10% होनी चाहिए ।

1	2	3	4
8	दूर-दराज के स्थान	(क) किसी मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 40 कि०मी० (अरीय दूरी) से अधिक दूर होना चाहिए।	(क) किसी मौजूदा तारघर से 20 कि०मी० (अरीय दूरी) से अधिक दूर होना चाहिए।
		(ख) सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 20% पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15% और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10% होनी चाहिए।	(ख) सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25% पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15% और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10% होनी चाहिए।
			(ग) अनुमानित घाटा प्रतिवर्ष सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 2000 रु० और पिछड़े/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
9	पर्यटक/तीर्थ केन्द्र/कृषि/सिंचाई/ बिजली परियोजना स्थल/ बस्तियां	(क) सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25% पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15% और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10% होनी चाहिए।	(क) सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25%, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15% और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10% होनी चाहिए।
			(ख) अनुमानित घाटा प्रतिवर्ष सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 2000 रु० और पिछड़े/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
10	अन्य सभी साधन	वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य होने पर या घाटे के मामले में किराया और गारन्टी के आधार पर।	वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य होने पर या घाटे के मामले में किराया और गारन्टी के आधार पर।

टिप्पणी :—1. आबादी के आंकड़ों पर विचार करते समय केवल कस्बे या गांव की आबादी पर विचार करना चाहिए न कि कस्बों या गांवों के समूह की आबादी पर।

2. यदि यह प्रस्तावित तारघर से 8 कि०मी० के भीतर पहले से ही एक दूसरा तारघर काम कर रहा हो तो कोई भी तारघर घाटे पर नहीं खोला जाना चाहिए।

लोक नायक जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल, दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

10130. **श्री चतुर्भुज :**
श्री उग्रसेन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार और कल्याण मंत्री 27 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8377 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक नायक जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल म कार्यरत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कुछ नर्सिंग सिस्टरों ने आरक्षित कोटे में अपनी पदोन्नति के लिए ज्ञापन दिए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उन्हें कब तक पदोन्नत कर दिया जाएगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां। अनुसूचित जाति की एक नर्सिंग सिस्टर ने इस आशय का एक अभ्यप्वेदन दिया है कि उसे आरक्षित कोटे के अधीन सहायतक नर्सिंग अधीक्षक के पद पर पदोन्नत किया जाए।

(ख) उन्हें पदोन्नत करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि वह सहायक नर्सिंग अधीक्षक के पद की पदोन्नति के लिए अपेक्षित अर्हताएं नहीं रखती हैं।

Publication of Asia World

10131. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn by Sultanate of Oman, Government of Oman through the Indian Consulate there in connection with publication of certain picture/photographs in an Indian Magazine "ASIA WORLD" in its first inaugural number of January/February 1978;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government of India is aware that "ASIA WORLD" has put up a challenge to various American and European magazines in the matter of circulation, etc.; and

(d) if so, how does it propose to back up and support this Indian Magazine and to take up the issue of reposted objectionable photography with the Government of Oman?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir. Govt. are not aware of any communication in this regard from our mission in the Sultanate of Oman.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Publication of journals in India is a free enterprise and the question of circulation, which is based on many factors in this competitive world, is not for Government to offer any comments on.

(d) It is not Government's policy to back up or support any Indian journal.

Coup in Afghanistan

10132. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAVAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reaction of the Government of India for the recent coup in Afghanistan and killing of President Daud and some of his relatives;

(b) whether there will be any deviation of our relation with Afghanistan;

(c) whether Government has given recognition to the new regime;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any damage to life and property to Indian Embassy and family members of Indians living there and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). The developments in Afghanistan are an internal matter of that country. It is our hope to maintain our traditionally close and friendly relations with Afghanistan.

(c) and (d). The Government accorded recognition to the new government on 1 May, 1978.

(e) According to the information available with the Government so far, there has been no damage to the Indian Embassy and to Indians living in Afghanistan.

Resolution of Inter-Parliamentary Council Re: Human Rights

10133. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-Parliamentary Council, at its Ses-

sion held in Sofia a few months ago, adopted a resolution on 'Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians';

(b) whether Government have received a copy of the said resolution;

(c) whether it will be laid on the Table; and

(d) Government's reaction to the resolution?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (d). Government have received information that the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its session held in Sofia adopted a resolution on violation of the human rights of Parliamentarians. Government have seen a copy of that resolution which, it understands, is also available in the Library of the Parliament.

The Inter-Parliamentary Council is a non-governmental organization consisting of Members of Parliaments from different countries and belonging to different parties. Its various decisions/resolutions generally call upon Members of Parliaments to take some action on various matters. The question of reaction by the Government to such resolutions/decisions, therefore, does not arise.

C.G.H.S. Specialists

10134. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS specialists have submitted many a memoranda during the last few years to demand the parity between teaching and non-teaching cadres and various other demands keeping in view the other services;

(b) whether no decision has been taken on their demands;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter so that the discontent does not simmer further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b), (c) and (d). Various points raised in the memoranda submitted by Specialists Officers relate to holding of D.P.C. for Specialists' Grade I posts, inter-se seniority, bifurcation of teaching and non-teaching posts, creation of posts of consultants, issue of seniority-cum-civil lists, filling up of Specialist Grade I posts from amongst Specialists' Grade II officers, pension and gratuity, representation in Policy Planning Fortune, foreign assignment. Telephone facilities and Secretarial facilities conveyance allowance, facilities, for attending conferences, leave vacancy officiating pay, deputation allowance. Action taken by this Department on the various points raised in the memoranda is as follows:—

Holding of D.P.C.: The DPC to select candidates for appointment to Specialists Grade I posts and Supertime Grade II posts has already been held. Its recommendations are being processed.

Creation of posts of Consultants: Wherever considered necessary in the interest of efficient and smooth running of the institutions, posts of consultants are being created. In pursuance of this, two posts of Consultants one each in the Department of Rehabilitation and Plastic Surgey in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi have been created.

Seniority-cum-civil List: Seniority list-cum-civil list of Specialists Grade Officers has been published and circulated.

Pension and Gratuity: The question of grant of some added years of service to officers who entered service late has already been considered in consultation with the Department of Personnel and A.R. and necessary amendments to CHS Rules have already been issued. This decision will provide for addition of upto five years of benefit to CHS officers while retiring.

Representation in Policy Planning Forums: The various technical bodies such as Dte. General of Health Services M.C.I. and I.C.M.R. are always consulted before arriving at final decisions by the Government.

Foreign assignment: The feasibility of lifting/modifying the exising ban on foreign assignment of CHS officers is being examined.

Telephone facilities and Secretariat and other facilities: Such proposals are required to be examined by the Institutions concerned first and are examined on merits in the Ministry.

Convenyance Allowance: This is already being allowed to CHS Officers of various grades as admissible under the Rules. In respect of Hospital Specialists, this matter is being re-examined.

Facilities for attending Conferences: This is usually allowed as and when it is established that such participation is in the interest of public service.

Leave vacancy, officiating pay and Deputation Allowannce: It has already been decided to create leave reserve and deputation reserve in the CHS and its details are being worked out. The question of leave vacancy and officiating pay will thus be solved automatically. As for deputation of CHS Officers in the participating units of CHS, no deputation allowannce is admissible. However, they are allowed deputation allowance while on deputation with other Departments or ex-cadre posts.

As regards other points raised in the memoranda submitted by the CHS Officers it may be stated that a working group in the Ministry has been constituted to study these points in detail so that the Central Health Service could be re-structured suitably. The working group has studied all aspects and have submitted certain proposals to amend the existing CHS Rules.

The recommendations of the Working Group are proposed to be given effect to by amending the C.H.S. Rules in consultation wih the U.P.S.C., Department of Personnel and A.R. and Ministry of Law.

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12 hrs.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Direction 115 I had given a notice. The matter related to the Prime Minister's reply to the points raised by me on the No Confidence Motion with regard to the technical halt by Prime Minister's plane at Teheran when Kandi Desai got down.

MR. SPEAKER: To raise a matter under Direction 115 the consent of the Speaker is necessary. I am sending it to the concerned Minister. Only after the comments of the concerned Minister are received the matter will be taken up.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I gave the notice three days back. This is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It was received by the office at 10 A.M. on 15th May. So, I have not given permission to you. I am sending it to the concerned Minister for comments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, before the Question Hour you gave me an assurance that you will allow me to move the motion in respect of the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill. May I read out the motion:

"Under appropriate rule of procedure of Lok Sabha I hereby give notice of following motion which I may kindly be permitted to move on the 15th May, 1978:

"Whereas the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill, 1978 was introduced in the House by the Government *inter alia* to empower the Tobacco Board to set up auction platforms of its own or to function as an auctioneer at such platforms

for securing fair and remunerative prices to the growers and to provide efficient auction facilities, and that the Bill was listed in the List of Business of the House consecutively for several days for connsideration and passing; but surprisingly it has now been removed from the List of Business, the House is of the view that the Bill be considered and passed during the current session either by extending the session or by adopting appropriate procedure to pass it without discussion today."

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised the motion under Rule 184. It is called 'No-Day-Yet-Named Motion'. Unless the House unanimously agrees, I do not have any power.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek the pleasure of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I doubt whether the House accepts it unanimously. Are you prepared to accept it, Mr. Minister?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not agreed.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very serious matter. The House must take note of it. The Investigating Officer's son has died this morning. How can you be oblivious? You have to take notice. This House must take notice. This is a very serious matter. Therefore, the House must take notice of this.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given permission to anybody. You have not taken my permission.

(Interruptions)

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, नागरवाला केस में नागरवाला मर गया और "किस्सा कुर्सी का" केस में जो इन्क्वायरी करने वाला है उसका लड़का मार डाला गया। इस ढंग से कैसे काम चल सकता है? जो भी आदमी आयेगा वही मार दिया जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to take only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling Mr. Unnikrishnan whose name is under item No. 1A.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) *rose.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say about the boy killed....

(Interruptions) **

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I do not want to defy your order. I want only one minute to speak with your permission.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can this House continue? Let the Minister come and give a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): A boy had been killed....

(Interruptions) **

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule that you are quoting?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I have a point of order. I want to raise it under Rule 350. I will read out the rule.

"350. When a member rise to speak, his name will be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak."

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called anybody else. I have called only Mr. Unnikrishnan.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This rule is applicable only because of the conditions that you are now having. More than one Member have been rising and most of them want to speak. Kindly allow one of us.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is clear. Nobody can speak without the consent of the Speaker. I have not given my consent.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: On a point of order, under rule 376. The rule says that a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment. The whole House wants to discuss this matter one by one, can you not listen? The House will not sit after today.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order there is no point of order in this....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything. The hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): As the Home Minister is in hospital, I made enquiries in the matter as soon as I learnt about this incident. This morning I had a talk with the IGP and I told him that he must go into it vigorously and find out the jeep, he says he has traced the jeep, the persons responsible will be traced soon, perhaps by this evening and proper investigations will be made and proper action taken....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Nothing more can be said at this stage.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Under rule 389 I rise on a point of order. The matter has been raised and it had been clarified by the Prime Minister because it is a serious matter. We suspect foul play in the accident.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 389 is about residuary powers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Permit me to formulate my point. The Prime Minister has made a statement. The whole world suspects that it is foul play .....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow you. Don't record.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No purpose will be served by discussing the matter now. I have already taken it up. I have also talked with the officer concerned, the officer who had unfortunately lost his son in this tragic manner. This is being looked into very carefully and facts are being found out.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER Don't record.

12.15 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RE. ALLEGED MISLEADING STATEMENT ABOUT PAYMENT OF 11 MILLION DOLLARS THROUGH A SWISS BANK

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. Mr. Unnikrishnan's and Mr. Vayalar Ravi's Privilege motions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Before that, Mr. Unnikrishnan, you had given notice of certain names. Under the Rules, you are required to give notice not only to me but to the Minister concerned and also tell me the substance of your allegation against the Officer so that before I decide....You have not done that.

**Not recorded.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Without mentioning those names, it is impossible for me even to explain my notice. The Minister has seen the notice. I was informed by your Table Office Assistant, whoever he is, that he has objected only to one name.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not upto him. The ruling given here is, you can casually mention the names and that does not come. If you make any allegation of a character....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No, No. I have given you all the documents and I have explained to you not once, but for the last one month continuously.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not concerned with the names.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I do not want to mention anything beyond what I have told you and in deference to the wishes expressed by the Minister of External Affairs, I shall not mention any name, which he has said, is that of a foreigner.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two questions arising. I am taking one by one.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: First of all is my motion against Shri Vajpayee.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not that. I have put it to this House for this reason that there are contradictory decisions of the Chair in this case as to the scope of Rule 222. Many decisions have taken the view that I can consult before giving the consent or refusing to give the consent. Some decisions have taken the view that once I put it to this House thereafter I have nothing to do. I merely wanted to know about the scope of Rule 222 and I would like to be assisted by the Law Minister on the scope of Rule 222.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): Let the matter be the property of the House. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am on a point of order. When you have told me, this is not the time for you to call him, may I submit? *(Interruptions)* On the question of admissibility of my notice, I quoted seventeen examples before you where it has been discussed in this House before. This is not the time for you to have a general discussion....

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you plainly that the first question that I will consider is about the scope of Rule 222 because, as I have told you there are contradictory rulings in this matter. I have told you specifically that the last ruling given by the Deputy Speaker was against the earlier line of rulings. Therefore, I am prepared to hear you and the Law Minister as regards the scope of rule 222. After that, I will certainly allow you to go to the next.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You said, my notice will be taken up. This is not the time for you to bring up another procedural question.

MR. SPEAKER: No no. That is part of the question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You called me in order first. You cannot call someone else.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to hear you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Repeatedly you have gone on record as calling me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to hear you first on rule 222. Then I will go to the substance of the matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): The Law Minister cannot be the competent authority to interpret the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Not interpret, but assist.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We cannot go by his advice.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going by his advice. I am only asking for assistance.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In his intervention as and when he is called, he can certainly discuss this question. He can certainly assist the House and assist you as and when he is called. After you have called me, you have to stick to that and call me first. Let me make my submission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The Law Minister is no authority on the subject. You have to take the opinion of he House. Many members can give advice.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my right to seek advice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am only hearing Mr. Unnikrishnan, Mr. Ravi and the Law Minister on this point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I also want to make a submission on rule 222. You will have to listen to others also before you decide. You cannot say, I will hear the Law Minister and Mr. Unnikrishnan and decide it.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): He is only a member here. When you ask him to interpret the rules of procedure, every one of us can interpret it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is well laid down that in this matter, it is for the Speaker to select the speakers. You cannot dictate to me who are the speakers.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkil): Will you allow me to speak on it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am on rule 222.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is together. I have given a notice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I am arising on a point of order. You were pleased to say that you would like to be assisted by the hon. Law Minister in interpreting the scope of rule 222. May I submit to you with all humility that there cannot be attributed to the Law Minister any special competence in this matter? The rules are the creatures of this House and everyone of us is as competent to interpret them as the hon. Law Minister is. Moreover, it is very strange that the Chair should ask—when the Chair is expected to administer the rules—the Law Minister to assist him in finding out what are the powers available to the Chair. I think it is not being fair to the Chair itself in asking the assistance of the Law Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I rise on a point of order under rule 376: "A point of order shall relate'—my point of order relates—"to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules". I am on the point of interpretation of rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sub-rule (4) of rule 376 says:

> "No debate shall be allowed on a point of order but the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear members before giving his decision."

So, if you decide to hear Members, not the Law Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not confining to the Law Minister alone.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So you hear the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Not all the Members.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But when we have a point to make, and I had even before raised this matter under Rule 222—I am on record—if you are going to give a fresh look on Rule 222. I beg to submit that I would also give my views and my views also should be taken into consideration.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, Rule 222 is very clear. Rule 222 reads as follows:

> "A Member may, with the consent of the Speaker raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a Member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

So far as Rule 222 is concerned, it is completely, purely and solely for the Speaker to allow any Member to raise. Mr. Sathe's point comes only in the debate on a point of order. There is no point of order. No Member raised any point of order when you called Mr. Unnikrishnan. No Member of the Ruling Party or this side raised a point of order under Rule 222. There is no point of order before the House under Rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in yours also.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: All the Speaker said is: "Item 1A. Mr. Unnikrishnan will be speaking." So far, as he called Mr. Unnikrishnan on item No. 1A and there is no point of order raised before the House, it is completely within the purview of Mr. Unnikrishnan to speak as you called him to speak under Rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly assist me under Rule 222.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will, in the course of my...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): What is the assistance you want under Rule 222?

MR. SPEAKER: I will clarify. There are two conflicting lines of decision given by the Speakers here. One is, the Speaker has a right to hear before giving consent or not. He has a right to hear, after hearing he can decide. Secondly, once you allow the House to debate on that matter, thereafter the Speaker's consent is irrelevant. The line of rulings earlier taken is that the Speaker has heard, thereafter either he consented or refused to consent. But lately one or two decisions were taken. Once you allow them to raise, thereafter the Speaker's consent becomes irrelevant. That is the view taken, that is one decision, and in fact, Mr. Ravi was responsible for the latter ruling to some extent, though, of course, today he is taking a different line. The earlier ruling is that Rule 222 does not preclude the Speaker from hearing before consenting or refusing to consent. That is all that is there.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The question of interpretation of the rules in the air is not contemplated. The question of interpretation under a point of order can arise only after the business comes before the House. The business has got to come before the House. The business now mooted by Mr. Unnikrishnan is the question of a privilege motion. It either comes or it does not come. It comes only if you permit. If it does not come, no question of interpretation of Rule 222 arises at all because in a vacuum it cannot be decided at all.

Now, the first question before you put a question to the Law Minister. I would put to you is: What is the business before the House? If there is a business before the House, then the application of the rules will arise. The business of the House, if it arises, then if there are points of order arising out of that, then opinion can be collected from the Members of the House.

Regarding the admissibility under Rule 222, you have got two courses: Either you can yourself decide it and

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

admit it under Rule 222, or you can consult the opinion either in the Chamber or here, as you choose, but there is no question of consulting the opinion of any particular individual. Once you seek to consult the House, you can consult only the House, not any Members. You can consult either a person in the Chamber or you can consult the House. Once you decide that you must consult the House before permission is given, then that becomes the property of the House. Discussions will have to be allowed in a proper manner. My submission is that under rule 222, this question does not arise at all, unless you make up your mind to admit the motion Mr. Unnikrishnan has given notice of. That has to be admitted. Once it is (*Interruptions*) admitted, the scope of rule 222 does not arise at all. My objection is, you cannot canvass an opinion of the Members in the air. You cannot decide a point of order, except in relation to a subject before the House. Therefore, the moment you say 'I want the opinion of the Members of the House', it is presupposed that you admitted it....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I have to make it clear that I have not admitted it. I am only on the question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The position is very clear on the question of admissibility of my notice. That is why you have called me; and when you have called me, I shall not be restricted to rule 222. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you now speak about admissibility?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The whole talk is about admissibility. (*Interruptions*) Unless I explain my notice, how do I say...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): *rose*...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: The point of order arises under rule 389. You are now seeking interpretation of rule 222. The question raised by you relates to detailed working of rule 222. If I am right, kindly look at rule 389. It says:

> "All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

So, the matter rests entirely in your discretion. You are asking about interpretation of rule 222. You want to be enlightened as regards the detailed working of the rule. That point is expressly covered by rule 389. Therefore, it is for you, in your sole discretion, to regulate this point.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मान्यवर, मेरा पौइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule? You have raised a point of order.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: Rule 376.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There cannot be a point of order in a vaccum.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order in a vacuum at all. It is a point of order because of a conflict of decisions...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you allow him? Mr. Saugata Roy, he is quite competent to do it.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : माननीय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उन्हीं के सम्बन्ध में है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have given my notice on the question of admissibility. Let me be clear on that point, before I proceed.

MR. SPEAKER: You are taking the position that after hearing you, it is for me to decide whether to admit or not.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Of course.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: In this connection, my point of order is that the procedure and the convention is that the hon. Member must read the notice that he has given to you; on that, and after that, he should not be allowed to talk on the merits and demerits of the different subjects involved in it. Only in the notice. (*Interruptions*) Listen; only on the notice. We would like you to listen to us also regarding the admissibility.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. It is for me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I shall confine to my motion against Mr. A. B. Vajpayee—because it can only be taken up separately—and not on the question of privilege concerning Mr. H. M. Patel. The privilege motion for which I have given notice to you, i.e. regarding Mr. Vajpayee's statement on 12-4-1978, is an unparalleled one. Because, the issue involves a very grave violation and a fraud on the Constitution, a fraud on Parliament, a fraud on the provisions of the Constitution concerning the administration of the Consolidated Fund of India and, above all, it challenges the sovereign jurisdiction of this House regarding questions like the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India and, simultaneously, it also raises the question of the doctrine of ministerial responsibility. So, this is not a party question; this is not a question concerning X, Y or Z, some individuals, whoever may be concerned, the previous Government or the Government of the present day, but it is a question of vital significance, namely, whether we want to have parliamentary democracy in this country and, if so, you have to uphold not only the values but also the Constitution and its provisions regarding the administration and also sovereign jurisdiction of Lok Sabha. If this House is to discharge its functions, then it has to be conducted properly, and, similarly, its rights have to be upheld by you, Sir, the custodian of our rights and the rights of thia House.

On 3rd March 1978, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra made a statement under rule 377, seeking information regarding the payment of 11 million dollars from the Consolidated Fund of India and the question of External Affairs Ministry's involvement with it.

Under rule 377, as you know, it is not mandatory for any Minister to make any reply. But, recognising the importance of the issues raised by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, the Minister for External Affairs though it fight to give a reply to it on 12-4-1978, and he said he has "carefully enquired"—these words are very important, I submit—"into these payments" and he has admitted—I shall come to that later on. The words "carefully enquired" what does it mean? According to the Oxford Dictionary, "careful" means "full of care, anxious, applying care, taking pains of what one has to do and on one's own care"; and "enquire" means "to ask searching questions, to search into, investigate and examine thoroughly".

So, the meaning is very clear that with great care he had thoroughly probed into the question fo these payments, referred to by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, in his statement. This must have necessarily included looking into all the documents and files regarding these payments, because he had come before the House with a statement after discussions with officials on

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

other related questions. Now, he was not obliged, it has to be remembered, nor was it mandatory for him to come before the House with any reply to the questions raised by Shri Mishra, because it was under rule 377.

Now my charge against him is that in this statement Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Minister for External Affairs deliberately and wilfully attempted, consciously attempted, to mislead the House and cover up what amounted to and what I shall explain as a fraud on the Constitution, a fraud on this House and a fraud on the sovereign jurisdiction of this House.

The Minister in his statement laid emphasis on the following points: (1) that he has carefully enquired, and (2) the two payments, what he called 'part payments' of 5½ million dollars each, were sanctioned on 15-3-1976 and 28-10-1976, and that these payments were made in accordance with the terms of "a commercial transaction between the Governments of India and Iran." He also said in his statement that these payments, according to this agreement, had to be made in Swiss francs in Switzerland. The funds, he claimed, were provided under the special discretionary expenditure of his ministry in the budget, and the amounts were paid by cheque—note the word "cheque"—and no illegal payments—mark the word "illegal" were made to any Indian.

He went on to say that Ashoka Traders of Hinduja Brothers was a company registered in Iran, and was not, as far as he knew, the recipient of these payments. He went on to talk about the strengthening of relations with Iran. On this question, because it is sensitive, I would like to say that nobody here in this House questions the desirability of having good neighbourly relations with Iran or any other country, and let me also add, so that doubts can be set at rest, that we do not doubt the *bona fides* of His Imperial Majesty, the Shah-en-Shah of Iran, who has been recently very helpful to us. We want the relations to continue and improve. This is not a question concerning that. This is a question concerning, I repeat, the sovereign jurisdiction of this House, and a fraud on the constitution, a fraud on the Consolidated Fund of India. But my allegation is that the guilty men behind this transaction, whoever they were, wherever they might be, are trying to use this Indo-Iran relationship as a smoke screen to cover up their misdeeds.

It is very interesting to compare the Minister's statement with the anatomy of the whole transaction that the *Current*, a weekly of Bombay, dated 15-4-1978 had exposed.—and I should say it has done a great national service —by explaining how a fraud on the Constitution had taken place. Then I wrote to you.

The role of the External Affairs Ministry in the constitutional set-up and in the set-up of the Government of India has to be considered in this background. My contention is that the Ministry of External Affairs, like any other Ministry of the Government of India, can only transact business or make payments or enter into agreements as allowed by the President of India under article 77(3) of the Constitution and under the rules made for the same, known as the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules. It cannot transgress the limits imposed by the rules made under article 77(3) of the Constitution. Otherwise there will be total anarchy in this country.

Under the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, there are 44 items listed as applying to or being under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ministry of External Affairs, except that there is a minor fraud there also, committed by the previous Government. Item 44 is entered under both the Ministry of

Supply and the Ministry of External Affairs, as you will see. This item 44, I have been told, has been subsequently modified to mean that the affairs concerning India Supply Mission, Washington, and India Supply Mission, U.K., alone come within the purview of the External Affairs Ministry. So, the legal capacity of the External Affairs Ministry to enter into transactions or make payments, I repeat, or enter into any agreements as contemplated under article 299(1) of the Constitution is confined to business that has been allotted to them under the Allocation of Business Rules.

What is a commercial transaction, as we are supposed to understand? It must necessarily mean not only the sale or purchase of goods or services; also, it may include any covenant or agreement to buy or sell goods or services. If it was such a payment for goods and services bought or sold, then the question would arise: what were the stipulations under the contract entered into or agreements regarding these payments? This is a fundamental and vital question regarding this. The questions are: firstly whether the External Affairs Ministry could enter into it, whether they had the legal capacity, and secondly, what were the stipulations and agreements regarding these payments?

According to the Explanatory Memorandum of the Budget of 1976-77, the following agreements were entered into between the Governments of India and Iran. Incidentally I may say with deep regret that in some of these explanatory memoranda, the payments received from Iran are not mentioned in the Statement of External loans. I shall take it up later. There are three agreements mentioned in the explanatory memorandum: (1) A loan assistance of Rs. 298.80 million dollars for meeting part of the cost of crude supplied to Indian Oil Corporation and the Madras Refineries; (2) Loan assistance of 250 million dollars to the State Bank of India to be utilised for implementation of development programmes in India; and (3) A loan assistance of 630 million dollars to the Steel Authority of India towards financing the cost of implementation of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. I do not want to go into the various other deals entered into with Iran by STC or others. To which of these agreements did these payments relate and the vital question, again I repeat is: did these agreements specifically say that $ 11 million be paid, if so to whom? Who negotiated the agreement and signed? Are the part payments continuing? Or have they ended? It is necessary to pull down the veil of secrecy.

As records show, on March 15, 1976 the then Foreign Secretary, Mr. Kewal Singh wrote to the Governor of Reserve Bank as follows:

"Top Secret. No. T.325/FS/76 dated March 15, 1976. To the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. (Attention: Shri J. C. Luther, Executive Director): Sir, I am directed to request you to arrange immediately remittance of US $ 5.5 million (US dollars five and a half millions only) in Swiss Fracs. payable to Shri K. Sankaran Nair at Credit Suisse or Union Bank of Switzerland at Geneva, Switzerland. The remittance should be made by drawing a demand draft...."(which has been differently defined under the Negotiable Instruments Act.) "...in the name of the above person payable to him at the bank at Geneva on sight.

2. The expenditure is debitable to "Major Head 261-B.3 Special Diplomatic Expenditure B.3(1)(1)—Other Charges."

3. Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, has agreed to the remittance being made and this letter issue with his concurrence.

Sd/- Kewal Singh."

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

There are certain remarks by Mr. K. Sankaran Nair and Mr. J. S. Mehta. I do not want to repeat them.

As per his directive, a telex message went from the Reserve Bank to Mr. Hanselmann, General Manager of the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich. Well, I do not want to repeat that. It is asking them to make arrangement for payment.

Mr. K. Sankaran Nair, then Special Secretary, in the Cabinet Secretariat wrote a letter on May 11, 1976 to the then Deputy Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay. DO No. 10/SOP/76.

"My dear Janakiraman,

Refce: Your DO No. F No. 3938/94A-75/76 dated May 8, 1976.

As you know, the transaction involved in this case is of highly sensitive nature and the less people know about it, the better. However, the Accountant-General, I suppose, would be justified in making sure that there is proper authority for the transaction. But rather than let a copy of the Foreign Secretary's authorisation be sent to the Accountant General, may I suggest that you or your authorised representative may personally show the letter to the Accountant General, Central Bombay, explaining the highly sensitive nature of the matter and then bring back the letter for safe custody on your file. I would have no objection to your showing the Accountan General this letter also, if necessary

2. As regards the $ 170 charged by the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich for carrying out this transaction, I believe it would be in order to charge it to the same head of account as the original transaction.

Sd/- K. Sankaran Nair."

Now, this is the transaction. I have other documents of the Reserve Bank which I do not want to read out. Mr. Jagat Mehta writes a similar letter on October 28, 1976 on similar lines seeking another 5-1/2 million dollars for the same payment. Mr. Sankaran Nair writes to Mr. J. C. Luther on similar lines about arrangements for this payment. This is what has happened.

The question arises why were these payments made in Switzerland. Was Mr. Sankaran Nair, the then Special Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariat who was the Government servant a recipient of this payment? He is legally a recipient of payment as per these documents which I want to lay on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2358/78]. Or, was he only a carrier? This question is of vital significance. Is it a fact that the former Finance Secretary objected to these payments and he was asked to mind his own business? I would also like to know whether some related documents in the Finance Ministry, in the External Finance, Foreign Division, were destroyed in this connection. This is a vitally important thing.

I would also like to know, if my friends on this side would bear with me, what was the role of the former Prime Minister and her son, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, in this whole episode. Is it a fact that a sum of Rs. 50 crores was passed through the same brokers who were recipients of these payments or secondary recipients of these payments, and around Rs. 20 crores found its way back through normal banking and illegal channels? The brokers in this as well as all other transactions were none other than Hinduja Brothers, operating from Teheran and Bombay—Mr. Gopichand Hinduja and Mr. Prakash Hinduja from Teheran and Srichand Hinduja and Ashok Hinduja from Bombay. So, payments were made for all the agreements.

I still contend and I challenge this Government to disprove my contention. If necessary, I shall bring other documents not only in relation to one agreement but in relation to other agreements. These were an out-go from the Voted resources of Parliament, an out-go from the Consolidated Fund of India. Is it a fact that in 75/76 huge sums came to the firms associated with Hinduja Brothers, like, Asia Films, Hinduja Development Corporation, Hinduja Foundation and Paramanand Deepchand and Sons through Grindlays Bank and the City Bank? Is this Government prepared for an inquiry? Whether it is also a fact that a lot of it found its way to Delhi....

AN HON. MEMBER: To whom?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will explain it. And its relevance to this privilege issue? This is my contention. The entire payment of the transaction is taken out from the Consolidated Fund of India. The money is voted; it is taken out from the head which has been voted by this House on good faith for a specific purpose. In all Appropriation Acts, we know that an undertaking is given to this House that these items and amounts mentioned in the Schedule of the Appropriation Act shall be spent only for the specified purpose and during the relevant year. As per the records, these funds under the head, "Major Head 261(C)—it has been changed from (B) to (C) later—External Affairs; C-3—Special Diplomatic expenditure. These charges constituted payment from the Consolidated Fund of India.

In this case, the Minister of External Affairs authenticated the Schedule and asked the Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, to move for the third supplementary demand for 1976-77 on 30th March, 1977 which included demand No. 32 covering the head which included fraudulent payments I have referred to and referred to here in this document.

Now, Sir, the Consolidated Fund of India or the provisions under the budgetary control envisaged under the Constitution vide article 114(3) and 266(3), cannot be trifled with by anyone. It is a question of patent misappropriation of voted funds voted by this House and as such exclusive jurisdiction of this House is involved. A breach of faith has been committed by the Government. This Parliament repose in the Minister of External Affairs and the Ministry a certain amount of faith when they came before the House and this Ministry allowed itself and the Minister shielded in its subsequent act to become a conduit for wrongful and illegal transfer of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India and subsequently tried to cover up the same by authenticating this demand in the supplementary demand last year and again by making this statement on 12th April, 1978 in response to Shri S. N. Mishra's query under rule 377.

Now the question arises is what is a new service for which money is sought? As you know, the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows about it, because he was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. They had gone into the whole question of new service. And whether did this payment constitute a new services.

Now, in addition to these, these payments were also violative of the general finance rules of 1963 of the Government of India as amended, rule 12(1) and the Government of India's decisions thereof. When did the President—this is another question—delegate authority to our Ambassador in Iran and when was it gazetted under the rules and orders under the Constitution of India? Now, Sir, the vital question is—I repeat it again—if he was authorised what were the terms stipulated? Did it say, did the provision say: we want 11 million dollars?

Now it has been claimed that this belonged to discretionary expenditure

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

governing special diplomat expenditure. The expenditure includes or the character of this head is that it is of a discretionary nature. Now all discretionary expenditures of any Ministry as well as the Ministry of External Affairs are governed by rule 152 of general financial rules and "regulated" by special or general orders of the competent authority specifying the object for which grants can be made, payment can be made and any other condition that shall apply to them. I have gone through the rules governing all Ministries. There is a continuing theme that it shall not be recurring. A register of sanction shall be maintained; proper receipts shall be maintained; proper names shall be entered and that these should square up with any agreement entered into if it is a payment for an agreement or a commercial transaction as is claimed by the Minister in that stipulated agreement.

Now what are the parameters of discretion? For example, can the Minister of External Affairs or the Foreign Secretary buy a villa in the South of France with his discretionary funds? No. It must be related to the purpose and business under article 77(3; and the rules of discretionary payments.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House prepared to dispense with the lunch hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We shall take it up after the lunch.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will finish it and then you can adjourn it for lunch.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, how much time are you likely to take?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Five or ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he will take another five minutes or so. Let him continue.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The question is, what are the parameters of discretion. Was a register of sanctions kept in this case and were these payments entered? Was a receipt obtained? Why was it not paid—the question arises—through normal diplomatic channels? We have an Ambassador in Switzerland, a Mission in Geneva, an Embassy in Teheran. Why was it not paid through them? Why was it necessary for the Ministry to requisition the services of the Cabinet Secretariat, Research and Analysis Wing? To whom did it ultimately go? What was the final destination of this amount which was misappropriated from the Consolidated Fund of India?

The Minister of External Affairs refers to a cheque. He was tqying again and again to confuse and mislead the Parliament. For, a cheque and a draft under the Treasury Rules may be one and the same thing, but in the case of these foreign payments where sections 6 and 12 of the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1884 alone can be applied, they are different.

So, I contend that, having known all these and more, having known the nature of the payment, as to what happened, the Minister for External Affairs, Shri A. B. Vajpayee, was wilfully, deliberately and consciously misleading the House.

You are aware of the decision of the Speaker of the House of Commons in Profumo's case. I want to refer to only one case. There it was admitted that he had uttered falsehood and had misled the House. He was hauled up for breach of privilege and he had to quit.

Another important question is the qifestion of Ministerial responsibility

and continuity of Government. This was conclusively proved again in the House of Commons that, even if a Minister had no knowledge of these matters, he was responsible. In July, 1954, the U.K. Minister for Agriculture resigned after Crichel Down affair. Even in India, Jawaharlal Nehru, while accepting the resignation of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, wrote:

> "You very rightly say that, according to our conventions, the Minister has to assume responsibility even though he might have very little knowledge, or none at all, of what others did and was not directly responsible for any of these steps."

In this case I am not alleging that the Minister did direct the payments. But having come to realise the nature of these payments, having known that it was a fraud on the Constitution and Parliament,—and five weeks after it was raised in the House, after careful enquiries,—the meaning has to be understood clearly—he deliberately and wilfully misled the House.

Again, having supported payment under Demand No. 32, Revenue Section, Major Head 261, which includes these payments in March 1977, he colluded with the fraudulent acts of the previous Government on 30th March, 1977 and 12th April, 1978.

So, the Minister is guilty of breach of privilege and contempt of the House. The whole issue is an assault on the Lok Sabha's sovereign jurisdiction over the exchequer, and the Minister is guilty of having committed a fraudulent act.

Apart from this, the entire moral credibility of this Government is at stake on this question. They talk of moral worth. They had moral credibility when they came to power but, on the moral question of misuse of power, on the question of authoritarianism, this Government which whitewashes, which colludes, which provides a smoke-screen for illegal actions —whoever may be responsible for it— has lost its moral credibility. So, my contention is, a *prima facie* case has been made out as it required under Rule 222, and the basis of our Parliamentary democracy will be destroyed if such assault on our rights as well as on the Consolidated Fund of India are allowed or condoned by this House.

MR. SPEAKER: We will continue after 14.05 hrs.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RE. ALLEGED MISLEADING STATEMENT MADE BY HIM ABOUT PAYMENT OF 11 MILLION DOLLARS THROUGH A SWISS BANK—*contd.*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I want to express my opinion on the privilege motion moved by Shri Unnikrishnan.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, I rise to raise an issue of breach of privilege....

MR. SPEAKER: You have given me a list of names to be mentioned just now. This is not allowed; you have given notice just now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I rise to raise an issue of breach of privilege of the House against the External Affairs Minister, Shri Vajpayee, and the Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel. My colleague, Comrade Unnikrishnan, has very ably and skilfully presented the case and I will not repeat whatever he has already said. I would be very brief and would not take much time of the House.

As we know, on March 3, 1978, the Deputy Leader of the Janata Parliamentary Party in Lok Sabha, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, made a statement under Rule 377 and drew the attention of the Government to an important matter. I will quote what he said:

> "...Sometime ago during the previous regime, the Ministry of External Affairs had asked an agency of Government to assist and arrange for the deposit of an amount of 10 to 11 million dollars in a Swiss Bank (probably Union Bank of Switzerland, Geneva) in a numbered account. The order was passed in two instalments by two Secretariatries of the Ministry of External Affairs. The money was released by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay to be deposited in Geneva.".

He added:

> "The transfer of this money to a numbered account in Switzerland was, it is said, for the benefit of four individuals including Hinduja Bros. and an Indian politician of that time."

Sir, this was a very serious allegation about the misappropriation of Government money. The demand which had been voted for some other purpose was transferred for some other purpose. As everyone know, Shri Vajpayee, Minister for External Affairs, took five weeks to go through this matter and come out with a statement in this House. Naturally, the Minister for External Affairs should take some time to study this because he came to know of it for the first time. I am underlining that the Minister of External Affairs came to know of this matter for the first time. This is a very important matter and I am underlying this for certain obvious reasons to which I will come later. He took five weeks to study this matter. As Shri Unnikrishnan pointed out, he said: "I have carefully enquired into these payments". On enquiry, he found two things; I would quote his own words which are very relevant. The Minister said "it is correct that two payments of $5.5 million each were sanctioned on March 15 and October 28, 1976. These payments were in accordance with the terms of a commercial transactions between the Government of India and the Government of Iran negotiated by our Economic Affairs Department under orders of the then Prime Minister." He continued further and said: "Therefore, funds were provided under the head of special discretionary expenditure in the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs." It means funds have been provided for External Affairs: you say they are already provided. This also, has to be looked into.

He further said that there was no illegal payment to any Indian. These are the facts revealed.

One more fact is about the Asoka Traders. He said the Ashoka Traders with which Hinduja family is associated is a Company registered in Iran. These are the two or three matters revealed. These are the matters to be looked into—whether he really stated the facts or concealed facts and tried to mislead the House. That is one point as far as the External Affairs Minister is concerned.

Now, what is a commercial transaction? Mr. Unnikrishnan has ably told us, and I want to ask a pointed

question. If it is a commercial transaction, I know for what it is. In that agreement which was negotiated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, there is no clause: please lay it on the Table of the House if there is any clause regarding this commission. I say 'no': there is no such clause added in that agreement that this commission of $ 1.5 million will be paid. There is no such clause at all. If it is a commercial transaction, there must be one clause about the transaction. There is no such thing. I know it is not there. Please come and....

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): You know the agreement?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: If the Minister says 'yes', please let him lay it on the Table of the House. That is all I am asking. (*Interruptions*)

Now, they paid it out of the special discretionary funds. The special discretionary fund is also a matter to be looked into. If you go through this special discretionary fund, it comes under the major head 261 C(3). What is the regular practice? If you go through 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, there is a limit for the amount. In 1975-76 first it was about 23 crores and the revised estimate is 17.19 crores. It is always the same amount: it has never gone up. In 1976-77 it was about 16.87 crores. So, you can see that the amount is always at the same level because this is meant not for a commercial purpose but for some other purpose: that is why this level is maintained. But after the money has been paid, Mr. H. M. Patel came to the House and moved the supplementary demands. Moving the supplementary demands, he asked for it: so it was a little later. It was not at all voted by this Parliament to be used as a discretionary fund for a commercial transaction.

What he further says is that in the budget provision it is already shown. It is not a budget provision: it is a revised estimate and a supplementary demand moved by the Finance Minister. The supplementary demand is here. This supplementary demand that he moved is Demand No. 32. He moved it after payment. But what you have said is that it is already provided in the budget. It is not provided. It was paid and the demand was moved by Mr. H. M. Patel a little later.

So, you have said there was a 'careful examination of the case. How can you say there was careful examination and how can you try to mislead the House? The other important point, Mr. Speaker, is that the money has not been paid Government to Government. I say on authority that the money has been carried to Geneva. The bank refused to accept the draft first. Then who was the person present in Geneva? One of the Members of the Hinduja family, the main man was present in Geneva. After one hour the telephone call came and the money has been remitted later which the Bank has refused. So, this is not a government transaction. If it was a government transaction, then there is no need of any business person to be present to explain to them and negotiate with the bank to accept the draft. This has happened. So, how can you say that it is a transaction between government to government? It is not at all. It is absolutely misleading the House. I do not know whether you have been mislead and you mislead the House. It has to be seen....

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): The ex-Prime Minister did it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: One more thing I have to make. Every detail is on record. There is nothing on telephone or orally. Mr. Unnikrishnan produced some document. Along with that, in the Ministry and in the Cabinet Secretariat every movement is negotiated. Every part is on record. Naturally, it will be under the Prime

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Minister. I will not say anything at the moment.

What did Shri H. M. Patel write? It is against the Constitution. It is against the authority of this Parliament and completely it is a fraud committed on Parliament. Here, I have a report of the Public Accounts Committee of 1952-53 presented to Parliament. It appointed a sub-committee headed by Shri Sriman Narayan. It was soon after independence when this country was formulated into a republic. In those days the veteran parliamentarians and the leaders of the nation presented this report. What do they say? It is an interpretation of the Constitution also. They say, I quote. Sir, it was a sub-committee appointed to go into the system of:

> "control over expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India in the manner envisaged by the Constitution *vide* Art. 114(3) and Art. 266(3) which is commonly known as 'Exchequer Control'."

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, this is all well-known. These aspects are well-known.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will not take much of the time. I am only saying and I only want to say how they have committed a fraud and how Mr. H. M. Patel, the Finance Minister has acted against the Constitution. Only I will quote one sentence. This is what the Comptroller General who gave the evidence has clearly said:

> "Under a parliamentary system of government, which has been evolved as a result of centuries of conflict between Kings and their subjects, the supreme right of Parliament, as the elected representative of the people, to determine the sums to be voted for expenditure and to tax themselves has been finally established."

This I am only saying to say that the Ministers are expected to know all this. I am not quoting the constitution or anything because the constitutional provisions are also known to you. My contention is that even when the Minister is moving for the Supplementary Demands for a discretionary expenditure which is not at all spent for that purpose and which is spent for a commercial purpose, he hid the fact. When it is a commerical transaction and when money has already been paid, the Finance Minister comes before the House and says....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What are you going to do under Art. 225? I do not know.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am emphasizing this fact. Demand No. 32. It is for the discretionary fund of the External Affairs Ministry and the point is that he has deliberately committed a fraud on the Constitution. I am concluding in one sentence.

I would also say that it is a matter which although the External Affairs Minister knew and with all authority I must say that.... (*Interruptions*) It is a Cabinet responsibility and I can submit to the Speaker that the matter is known to the Prime Minister and the present Prime Minister spon after he has taken over—this is very important—knows that the subject matter is one of collective responsibility. It is a very relevant question. I do not want to go into other facts, which the hon. Members on the other side should be very careful about because Mr. Unnikrishnan has said to whom the money has gone and what is the result of it. It was once done by the Crown Prince and now it has been dealt with by the ruling prince with a difference. I am not going into the details of the technical halt at Tehran by Prime Minister and what happened later on. I am not mentioning that. These are the matters to be looked into because the Prime Minister, knowing this fact after

one month after assuming power was expected to expose those things.**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is from one prince to another prince. So, it is a matter not only a privilege, but the right of the Parliament also. Every Member on the other side has to be involved in it. I demand probe into the privilege. There must be a parliamentary probe which can reveal the whole fact and if necessary on this crucial point I appeal to you to call the Attorney General before the House asking him to explain what are the legal matters involved in it.

I demand parliamentary probe in this matter which could reveal the whole fact.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Just now I am not referring to my request under 115. I would only be trying to examine the question that has been raised by my hon. friend Shri Unnikrishnan. By no stretch of imagination, as I see it, it can be construed as a question of privilege, because the question of privilege is indeed a very well defined concept and it must have certain definite ingredients in order to establish it. Unless those ingredients are available, one cannot come to the conclusion that there has been a breach of privilege. To this aspect, I will come later.

My hon. friend Shri Unnikrishnan has tried to bring in all kinds of extraneous things although they are no doubt extremely important, and have vital political significance. Indeed this transaction is bound to be considered as one of the high scandles in the history of a parliamentary democracy. It is, indeed, one of the most serious scandles and does require a probe. But my hon. friend was barking up a wrong tree and was visiting the sins of the previous regime, on the present regime. In fact he was giving credit or discredit to himself or to the leader who led him during the previous regime.

Now, so far as instituting a probe into the excesses of the kind that have been mentioned by my hon. friend is concerned, I would certainly agree to repeat that this does require a very deep probe. In fact since they happened to be the excesses of the emergency —the two payments were made during the period of emergency—one thought that this case would be referred to the Shah Commission. But I do not know whether the Government is still sorting out any of the issues arising out of it that when a perfect case is made, the matter would be forwarded to the Shah Commission. It may also be suggested that the matter has to be gone into by the Public Accounts Committee as the Public Accounts Committee is the proper agency, proper institution where this matter could be thrashed out.

Now coming to the question of privilege. Privilege would require that there is not only a misleading statement but a deliberately misleading statement. Unless an element of deliberateness is there, there cannot be a question of privilege. My hon. friend was suggesting that the hon. Minister of External Affairs was concealing something, he was also misleading the House, he was deliberately and wilfully....

HON. MEMBERS: Wilfully.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He had used three words meaning the same thing wilfully, knowingly, deliberately. Yes, he used these three words.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You said on 3rd March (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What was he concealing? There may be many facts on the file. But they may not be relevant to the points that had been raised.

So, he was not under any obligation to reveal everything that happens to be on the file. My hon. friend had not

**Not recorded.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

brought in any new information in addition to what I had given in the House. Does he mean to suggest that he should have brought in all the *dramatic personal* who were engaged in this drama? Does he mean to suggest that all the accomplices in this crime—if that can be called so—should have been mentioned by the hon. Minister of External Affairs? I think that was not the purpose.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: If you were satisfied you would not have brought it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will take up my case under Rule 115 later. That is still pending with the hon. Speaker.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You cannot have it both ways, Shyam Babu.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My hon. friend has said that the hon. Minister was in possession of all the documents. He also stressed the fact that he had carefully gone into all the documents and then came before the House to make the statement.

Now all the documents mean what? If there is a separate discussion on the subject in this House, the hon. Minister would be under an obligation to come with all the facts that are connected with the document. Now that this question has been raised, probably the demand would also be made for a full-fledged discussion on this subject. But on a narrow, technical issue of privilege, he may not feel obliged to come out with full facts. That is, however, a different thing altogether.

The issue of privilege means that there has to be an offence established. And an offence can be established only when the Minister is considered to be deliberately misleading the House. Although it violated all the norms of financial propriety and so on, the hon. Minister had said that it was not an illegal transaction—probably that was the thing on which the hon'ble Member has tried to build up a case of privilege.

May I suggest that it is a matter of interpretation? Whether it is an illegal transaction or not, is a question of interpretation. No one can impute any motive to the Minister. The Minister has placed all the salient facts, all the important facts, with regard to this case. He did say that the payment had been sanctioned and paid out of the discretionary fund under the Ministry of External Affairs. Secondly, these payments were connected with a commercial transaction. If he had chosen to hide the real nature of the deal, he would not have told you that it was in connection with a commercial transaction, although the appropriation had been made from the discretionary fund of the Ministry of External Affairs. Apparently there is an incongruity between the two and if the Minister wanted to hide the incongruity between the two, namely, that after the appropriation was made for one purpose, it was diverted to some other purpose, then, he might have taken the plea of national interest or public interest not to reveal any information to the House. Let the House be clear about the matter; if the Minister had come with the plea of public interest and said that he would not reveal anything about it, then, the Minister could have been accused of covering up the whole thing. Instead the Minister had said that appropriation was made from the discretionary fund.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I requested, let the whole thing be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Minister says, Mr. Speaker, that it was in connection with a commercial transaction, in accordance with the terms of that commercial transaction.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly be brief.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: These are very important matters. Don't you think that if the Minister had taken the plea that he would not reveal anything, then there was a full stop to the whole matter and the House could not be seized of it?

So, what I am suggesting is, that as the Minister has made it clear, it is for the House to draw its own conclusions as to how such a transaction could have been made earlier. Therefore, to my mind, the Minister had made no attempt at misleading the House or at covering up the whole thing. Since there was a small, brief, cryptic statement, it may not be covering all the points; but thereby it cannot be as covering up a wrong transaction that was entered into by the previous regime.

So, I would submit that there is no case for privilege; as a case of privilege, it does not stand the scrutiny of the test. My hon. friend mentioned about two cases in this connection—one of Crichel Down and the other of Profumo. He was suggesting that the constructive responsibility lies upon the Minister. Of course, the constructive responsibility lies upon a Minister, but for the actions taken in his regime. The constructive responsibility of the hon. Minister of External Affairs would not extend to the regime which had preceded him. But it is this strange construction that the hon. Member placed upon the constructive responsibility of the Minister?

So, even that way, the hon. Minister of External Affairs is not guilty of any breach of privilege.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is Tulmohan Ram's case.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री मिश्र जी का समर्थन करता हूं। जहां तक मिनिस्टर का सवाल है, इस केस में मिनिस्टर की कोई बात है ही नहीं। जितने भी मेटीरियल फैक्ट्स थे, वे मिनिस्टर साहब ने सदन के सामने पूरे रख दिये हैं। इसमें न तो कोई डेलीबरेट मिसलीडिंग है और न कोई विलफुल एक्शन है। माननीय सदस्य ने मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट से कोट कर के बताया कि यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसमें कुछ छिपाया नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि श्री उलीकुण्णन् इसको गंभीर मामला बताते हुए भी जहां हिट करना चाहते हैं, वहां वे पोलिटिकल कम्पलशन की वजह से हिट नहीं कर रहे हैं, वह नाम वे नहीं ले रहे हैं। उनका लक्ष्य कुछ और है और वे निशाना कहीं लगा रहे हैं।

जैसा कि श्री मिश्र जी ने कहा, मंत्री महोदय अगर चाहते तो इस सारी बातों को नहीं कहते क्योंकि नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत में वे इस मामले को छिपाये भी रख सकते थे लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने इस के सम्बन्ध में बयान दिया। चूंकि यह एक ऐसा मामला है इसमें सारी बातें नहीं कही जा सकती थीं। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जिस दिन इरान में तेल के बारे में हमारे एम्बेसडर ने समझौता किया, उस समय माननीय सदस्य के लीडर, जो उस समय एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर थे, इरान में मौजूद थे? इसको मंत्री महोदय कंफर्म करें। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि श्रिमिज गांधी ने स्वयं एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स के सेक्रेट्री को लेटर लिखा कि यह पेमेंट कर दिया जाए? क्या यह उनका लिखा हुआ लेटर नहीं है? ये तो नाम लेना नहीं चाहते हैं, ये तो कहीं और हिट करना चाहते हैं। ये सारे तथ्य मेरे पास तो 6 महीने पहले आये थे और मुझे मालूम है। उनके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है और चिंताजनक मामला है। क्या यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि कमर्शियल डीलिंग्स के साथ एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है? यह मामला फारेन ट्रेड में जाना चाहिए था। यह पेमेंट फारेन ट्रेड से होना चाहिए था और उसी मिनिस्ट्री को डील करना चाहिए था। रा के हेड में पैसा आना या उससे जाना कहां तक ठीक है? एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री का फोरन ट्रेड में डील करना एक बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। जो प्रोसीजर भी एडाप्ट किया गया वह अनप्रेसीडेंडिड था अनपैरेलल्ड था। इससे मैं सहमत हूं। इतनी ही बात नहीं है। इंटैलीजेंस का आदमी जाता है और पैसे लाता है। (व्यवधान) बार बार पूछ रहे हैं कि पैसा कहां गया। इनको क्या पता है कहां गया? आपको मालूम है इसका। आप यहां थे तब। आप नाम लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। जहां बाकी सारा पैसा गया वहां यह भी गया है। इनको मालूम नहीं है। यह मालूम आपको है। उसी पार्टी में आप पहले था। पोलिटिकल कम्पलशंज की वजह से आप दो दिन पहले नो-कान्फीडेंस मोशन लाए थे इस सरकार के खिलाफ। इसलिए आप इंदिरा गांधी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, नहीं तो आपको सब मालूम है।

माननीय रवि और माननीय उन्नीकृष्णन साहब ने कहा है कि मामला बहुत गम्भीर है और

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

चिन्ताजनक भी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सारा केस ससपिशस है, फिशी है और इसकी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन आपने कहा कि कंटिन्युइटी आफ गवर्नमेंट रहती है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एमरजेंसी के दिनों में जो कुछ किया उस पर शाह कमिशन बैठा। उसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है। मुझे मालूम नहीं सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रही है। क्या वह सब चीज श्री मोरारजी देसाई के मत्थे मढ़ी जानी चाहिए अगर कंटिन्युइटी आफ गवर्नमेंट है तो ? कंटिन्युइटी आफ प्रिवलेज का जहां तक सवाल है मिनिस्टर जो होता है वह अपने मंत्रालय के लिए जिम्मेदार होता है। अगर कहीं बिलकुल, डेलीबेट एटैम्ट होती है हाउस को इगनोर करने की या किसी चीज को छिपाने की तब आप प्रिवलेज ला सकते हैं। लेकिन इस में तो कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं है। आपने कहा है कि सप्लीमेंटरी श्रांट पटेल साहब लाए। आपकी सरकार पहले खर्चा कर चुकी थी।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is only about him. That is a separate issue.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have not touched Patel. Alright, I will drop him. करोड़ों रुपये की मांगें रखी गई थीं जिन का पेमेण्ट पहली सरकार ने कर दिया था। अब वह लीगल था या इल्लीगल, मारल था य इम्मारल, उसको वैरीफाई तो करना ही पड़ेगा। जो भी था.....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why do you bring in other issues?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I totally agree with you that the whole transaction was a fraud and it needs to be probed. मैं क्लटर्नल एफयर्स मिनिस्टर से मांग करता हूं कि वह सारे तथ्य जितने भी उनके पास हैं सदन के सामने रखें। यह ससपिशस और फिशी मामला है। इसकी एक इंडीपेंडेंट इनक्वायरी वह कराएं। मैं इन से भी मांग करता हूं कि वह अपने इस मोशन को वापिस ले लें क्योंकि इस में कोई प्रिवलेज का सवाल नहीं है। मैंने आपका काम कर दिया है। जहां आप हिट करना चाहते थे वहां गोली बराबर पहुंच गई है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में कोई प्रिवलेज नहीं है और यह बिल्कुल बकार की बात है हालांकि मामला गम्भीर है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think you are really laying down a very dangerous precedent because if you see Rule 222 and then come to Rule 225—first I quote Rule 225:

> "The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement thereto:"

The leave is ultimately to be asked from the House for sending the matter to the Privilege Committee or for deciding it here. But the consent on admissibility is to be given by you. Now, I really do not understand if this practice which was resorted to earlier also of discussing the question of admissibility which is solely under your jurisdiction, is being followed. Now, the moment you decide to discuss in the House, the question of admissibility, then many a matter which would come on merits—it is a line which is so thin that you can draw it anywhere—will automatically be referred to while he makes a submission. After that when the whole thing has actually come before the House, you cannot refuse to show it because it becomes public not only in the House but it is the public property; it will go to the country and to the whole world. You cannot stop it. Therefore, what is the meaning of your consent being given later on or refusing consent. While the whole matter has actually come before the House, it becomes *fait accompli* and then your consent becomes infractuous, redundant. Therefore, if the consent is to be given, then under Rule 222, it will mean that the consent to be given actually is by the House and not by the Speaker. Therefore, when the rule 222 was originally framed, the idea was to refer all the records that you want to. This is not the interpretation of the rules. Earlier also I had given my suggestion. I have been consistent on this point. I have told Mr. Dhillon that this was a wrong method

to allow a discussion on this in this House. Then what are you for today? (*Interruptions*) Because it is not on a question of interpretation of rules that you are seeking advice. For the interpretation of rules, you can ask the advice of the Members because rules have been framed by the House, but when certain power or privilege is exclusively given to you, I think it is wholly under your jurisdiction. You could have called the Minister and said "whatever records you want, you could have asked the Member to show to you". Then you could satisfy yourself whether there is a case for privilege motion and then *prima facie* comes on the question of admissibility and given your consent. Then rest of the rules follow. But unfortunately, you are yourself falling in line with the precedent created, with the result that now having done it, I believe there is no escape from the fact that a *prima facie* case of whatever has been shown is there and what are you now going to do? And regarding refusal of consent, I do not really know. Now, a full debate must take place because you cannot stop it at this time. You will have to hear the other side and the Minister and all the facts that are being raised here. Now, this should be shown to the House only. Then we can arrive at something. Otherwise it will have gone only half-way, partially and one-sided. Now, you will decide the question of consent. My point is that a full-fledged debate should take place on this motion here and now and let the Minister come forward with all the facts because basically you have made a mistake of allowing a discussion here, in this House, which is completely wrong under Rule 222. It should not have been allowed.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): This is the last day of our session....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Tomorrow we are having a joint session and today is the last day of the session. For the shock we received by the revelations made by the hon. Member, I had to drink five cups of water to absorb that. Then on coming here, when I found the Members on that side opposing reference of this to the Privileges Committee, I had another great shock. As had already been pointed out by my hon. friend, a *prima facie* case has already been established and there is no escape from referring it to the Privileges Committee. Many extraneous factors were brought in. I feel that the role of sons and sons-in-law in Indian politics has to be gone into by an expert committee from this Parliament or an out side body. That is all I have to say about all these remarks. As far as this question is concerned, there is no shadow of doubt I believe, not even in your mind. that the case has been well established and it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी) वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले कुछ हिन्दी में और बाद में अंग्रेजी में कहूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कटघरे में खड़ा हूं, लेकिन गुनाहगार नहीं हूं ।

पिछले बीस साल मैं उस तरफ बैठ कर इधर बैठने वालों के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार-भंग के प्रस्ताव लाया करता था । घड़ी की सुई पूरा घूम गई है । जिन के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के प्रस्ताव आते थे, वे आज ये प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं, और जिन्हें हमला करने की आदत थी, आज उन्हें हमले से बचाव करना पड़ रहा है ।

मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैंने किसी विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन नहीं किया, मैंने जान-बूझ कर किसी तथ्य को नहीं छिपाया, मैंने सदन को गुमराह करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की ।

यह सदन मेरे लिए लोकतन्त्र का मंदिर है । गत बीस वर्षों से मैंने इस सदन की मर्यादा का पालन करने का प्रयत्न किया है । जब मैं प्रतिपक्ष में बैठाता था, तब भी मेरा यह मत था कि यह सदन ठीक ढंग से चले, और यहां वाद-विवाद के आधार पर, बिना नीयत पर आक्षेप किए हुए, निर्णय लिए जायें—

**Not recorded.

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उत्तर भी मेरा यह अब था और इत्तर भी मेरा यही मत है। इस लिए मैं सदन के सामने सारे तथ्य न रखूं और जानबूझ कर ग़लत बातें कहूं, ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता है। जिस दिन ऐसा करने का मौका आयेगा, मैं मंत्री तो रहूंगा ही नहीं, मैं सदन के बाहर भी चला जाऊंगा।

श्री उन्नीकृष्णन ने ठीक कहा है कि यह मामला हमारे मित्र, श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र, ने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत उठाया था। अगर म चाहता, तो म उस पर चुप रह सकता था। लेकिन मैं चुप नहीं रहा, क्योंकि मैं कुछ छिपाना नहीं चाहता। जो तथ्य मेरे सामने है, मैं उन पर पर्दा डालना नहीं चाहता। मैं तो तथ्यों को बाहर लाने के लिए उत्सुक हूं। मैं उन चेहरों को बेनकाब करना चाहता हूं, जो इस कांड के पीछे छिपे हुए हैं। जितना प्रयत्न जितना परिश्रम, जितना कष्ट, जितनी प्रतिभा हमारे मित्र, श्री उन्नीकृष्णन, ने इस विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव का मसाला तैयार करने में खर्च की है, उतनी अगर वह हमारी मदद करने में लगाते, तो शायद....

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Since you did not place those facts, Shri Unnikrishnan has placed them before us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: His whole speech is based on my statement.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: You could have told us what Mr. Unnikrishnan placed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: His whole speech is based on my statement.

उन्होंने कोई नई बात नहीं कही। जब श्याम बाबू ने मामला उठाया..

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Your statement is the genesis of the privilege motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इसीलिए आप को प्रिविलेज का मामला लाना पड़ रहा है, मैं मानता हूं, नहीं तो आप यह मामला उठा ही नहीं सकते थे।

श्री उन्नीकृष्णन यह भी कहते हैं कि पांच हफ्ते बाद जवाब दिया और यह भी कहते हैं कि अगर मंत्री चाहते तो जवाब न देते। मैंने जवाब देने का तय किया, पांच हफ्ते के बाद तय किया, इस बात से स्पष्ट है कि मैंने इस मामले की जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की। जो तथ्य मेरे सामने आए वह मैंने सदन के सामने रख दिए। मैंने वह तथ्य छिपाए नहीं। मैंने इस बात की पुष्टि की कि विदेश मंत्रालय के डिस्क्रीशनरी फंड से स्विटजरलैंड के बैंक में दो किस्तों में 5.5 मिलियन डालर अदा किए गए, अलग अलग किस्तों में। ..... (व्यवधान) .. इसीलिए मैंने किस्तों में कहा।

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्यों किया?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: काश, मैं इस सवाल का जवाब दे सकता।

अब हमारे मित्र उन्नीकृष्णन का कहना यह है कि मैंने कहा कि चेक है, डिमांड ड्राफ्ट नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा भी कि डिमांड ड्राफ्ट है, चेक नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सेंट्रल ट्रेजरी रूल्स आफ गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के रूल 80 में यह है, मैं उस को कोट कर रहा हूं:

"Demand Drafts shall not be distinguished for the purpose of these Rules."

अब मैं कुछ अंग्रेजी में कहना चाहूंगा।

With regard to this motion of Privilege, may I first state what I think is undeniable and common ground? These payments were authorised by the previous Government and this Government was in no way involved with them. There were undoubtedly some unorthodox aspects in these transactions when 11 million dollars in two instalments were paid in Switzerland from special Discretionary Funds and not by normal bank or book transfers. It is also true that these payments of 5.5 million dollars each were sanctioned by the Ministry of External Affairs in 1976, when I was not here,....

AN HON. MEMBER: When you were in jail.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, I was in jail.

....although the transaction was negotiated by an officer of the Finance Ministry, Economic Affairs Department. But the rationale and its unusual features could be explained exhaustively only by the Government of the day. There is no reasonable ground for any complaint, constitutional, legal or of any other kind against me or my colleague, the Finance Minister.

When the question was raised, careful examination was made to ascertain facts from papers available in piecing together all the relevant details particularly on the rationale of adopting an unorthodox modality of the payments. Our enquiries have been greatly handicapped because the officer who conducted the negotiations has unfortunately passed away. Since I made the last statement to the House on 12th April 1978, we have continued to make further enquiries on facts which may throw light on these payments. Some officers who now happen to be serving abroad and who were at that time aware of the relevant transactions, have provided some relevant information. I have no hesitation in sharing as much information as is now available to me on the points raised by the hon. Members.

According to circumstantial evidence gathered, the payments of 11 million dollars made in two instalments of 5.5 million dollars each in Switzerland, related to a loan Agreement with Iran, signed in November, 1975, for 250 million dollars. The text of the loan agreement is available in the Economic Affairs Department and the facts relating to it were publicly disclosed at the time. The Agreement was signed by the then Ambassador of India in Iran on behalf of the State Bank of India and the proceeds were deposited by the State Bank in the account of the Government of India. This was a soft loan carrying an interest rate of 2.5 per cent per annum together with a management fee of 0.5 per cent per annum and was repayable over a period of 12 years with grace period of six years. The loan tranches were received in two instalments and correspondingly the payments were made in Switzerland after deposits were received. (*Interruptions*). I am not yielding.

The attempts to negotiate such a loan started in July, 1974. This was at a time when, following a steep hike in oil prices, India was faced with a very severe balance of payments problem. Government was reluctant to make additional drawings from the IMF because of the stiffers conditions attached to drawings from IMF in higher credit tranches. Even taking into account the payments of 11 million dollars, the terms of repayment were decisively advantageous for India, considering the totality of economic circumstances prevailing at the time.

The Indian Ambassador signed the agreement in accordance with Article 299 which provides the necessary authorisation to do so for and on behalf of the President of India.

As regards the specific provisions in the Demands for Grant, it may be mentioned that a sum of Rs. 23.69 crores were voted in 1975-76 under Demand No. 30—Major Head 261-B-External Affairs-B3-Sperial Diplomatic Expenditure-B (3) (1)-Discretionary Expenditure. This included provision for payment of US $ 5.5 million which was made in that year. Similarly, in the year 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 16.8774 crores was voted under Demand No. 32—Major Head 261-C-External Affairs—C3—Special Diplomatic Expenditure—C3 (1)—Discretionary Expenditure. The overall provision under the Head as augmented through the Supplementary Grant obtained in March, 1977 covered the payment of US $ 5.5 million in the financial year 1976-77. From all evidence available, the payments of 11 million dollars in two instalments of 5.5 million each was in full payment of the transaction.

The House will understand that payments of this nature cannot be effected through book adjustments. I may also clarify that under the Treasury Rules of the Government of India, as I have already made it clear, the terms 'cheques' and 'demand drafts' are synonymous.

Further, in order to maintain the confidentiality of the transaction and presumably the nature of understanding reached—about which I do

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

not know—the payments had to be made in Switzerland. I surmise that the Government of the day felt that the confidentiality of a transaction could best be maintained by payments being made out of the Discretionary Grant for which a provision existed in the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs. I may add, this is the only transaction of this nature for which financial privision was made in the Discretionary Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Was it done under the orders of the then External Affairs Minister or under the orders of the then Prime Minister?

15 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have already stated in my last statement that the expenditure was authorised by the then Prime Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He was not in the picture.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, having inherited good relations with Iran, our Government has sought to strengthen them purposefully as we are convinced that they were to our mutual advantage. We do not wish to risk damage to this relationship, and I am happy my friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan also concurred with this view, or allow any unintended misunderstandings to come between us and Iran. On the basis of mutual confidence and mutual trust, we shall pursue the quest for econmic cooperation between our countries as, we believe, it can be a factor in promoting cooperation and stability in the entire South Asian region.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to reiterate that there was never any intention nor is there now to suppress information or mislead the House Indeed, as far as the present Government is concerned, there could be no possible reason to do so. In the light of these facts, I would submit respectfully that no motion of privilege against me or my colleague, the Finance Minister, is warranted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Was Mr. Chavan present on the day when the Agreement was signed?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister has cleverly misled the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Minister has tried to skip over all the issues raised by me. The one single question I had raised, which is fundamental to the consideration of the whole issue of privilege is whether there was a clause in the alleged agreement regarding payment of $ 11 million in Switzerland. Would he place that agreement on the Table of this House so that the House and yourself can be satisfied? And what is otherwise the nature of this mysterious payment? He has not answered this point. My whole case is built on that and he has not said a word about it.

MR. SPEAKER: In the latter portion he has answered.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No. he has not said a word about it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: One more point. The hon. Minister in his statement clubbed the budgetary provisions and the supplementary demands together. But the payment was made from the supplementary demands. It is not at all from the original Budget. He is clubbing both togeher. It is a clever way of misleading the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A little while ago they were saying that I made a determined bid to mislead the House and now, Mr. Vayalar Ravi says that I am cleverly trying to mislead the House.

(Interuptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Orders reserved. No further discussion. I am not going to hear anything more. Now, Papers Laid on the Table.

15.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INTERIM REPORTS OF SHAH COMMISSION AND CONNECTED PAPERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Interim Report I dated the 11th March, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) and Interim Report II dated the 26th April, 1978 of Shah Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the misuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during the Emergency.

(ii) Memorandum of the Action taken by the Government on the above Reports.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of Interim Report II and the Memorandum of Action taken.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2338/78].

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important Report...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:***

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalanker, only two persons have given notice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): We have been waiting for these reports. These reports are historic reports. We want to know from the Prime Minister as to what action Government proposes to take against persons who have been found to have done mischief.... (*Interruptions*) against the interests of the entire country. We have not seen..... (*Interruptions*) Let the hon. Prime Minister assure the House...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It will open up a debate. I am not allowing it. Mr. Bosu. I have heard you.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): In view of the fact that this is perhaps the most important constitutional, political and legal document that has been laid on the Table since the advent of the Janata Party to power last year, may I request you and the Prime Minister—and if the House also agrees—to extend the session by a day at least, so as to enable the House to have a full discussion thereon? Otherwise, during the next 3 months' interregnum, that is, between the two sessions, action will have been taken...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One day is not enough.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I said, at least one day, so that the House will have occasion to discuss it before Government initiates action. I am sure Government is not allergic to discussion in the House. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister and yourself to decide today that the House will sit for one more day at least, to have a discussion and I am sure the Prime Minister will assure the House that he and his Government are not allergic to a discussion

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***Not recorded.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

in the House, on the reports and the action taken thereon by the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The type of letters....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bahuguna...

REPORT OF OIL PRICES COMMITTEE (NOVEMBER, 1976) AND REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPN., LTD., BOMBAY, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding with-Prices Committee—November, 1976.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2325/78].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1976.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1976 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2326/78].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, the hon. Member wanted a discussion on the earlier item, and wanted to know what is the opinion of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The report has been placed on the Table.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The whole thing is that the Shah Commission thought it necessary to submit interim reports, considering the urgency of the matter. The House also attaches importance.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra, I have also looked into the matter. The report has been submitted only today. There cannot be a proper debate if it is only for one day, that is on Wednesday. It is not possible at all. In fact, there was a suggestion.... Mr. Bahuguna, you have placed it on the Table....

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Yes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let the Prime Minister say something.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, Mr. Mavalankar.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, may I seek your guidance?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, I have called the third item. You have raised an objection to it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We seek your guidance in this matter. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: With your permission, Mr. H. V. Kamath made a statement and you said that notice was required, and he has given a notice. He said that a discussion...

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. He has given notice.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He should know what is the opinion of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Government to give an opinion.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You may ask the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not asking the Government.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: When an important matter of this nature is raised and the entire House, the whole country is interested, the Government should come forward with their opinion. He wanted a discussion on it. One day, or 3 days—

MR. SPEAKER: It will open up a debate. This is not a matter.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is: "Could not the House after a brief discussion, refer the two reports to a committee of the House which could process certain recommendations"?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar: what is your point on item 3?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My esteemed friend, the Minister of Petroleum has just now laid certain papers, under item 3. Sub-item (1) of item 3 says that the report of the Oil Prices Committee is dated November 1976. We are now in May 1978. It is delayed by almost one and a half years. We have been asking so many times whether you would permit this kind of delay, especially when the reports are as important as the present one. I am sure the Minister will agree with me when I say that this Report is important, because it deals with the Report of an important Committee like the Oil Prices Committee. Why should the Government have taken such a long time of 1½ years to lay the Report of that Committee on the Table of the House. My information is that the main Report was in English and the delay has taken place because its translation into Hindi took such a long time. In that case, I demand that at least the English version of the Report should have been made available immediately, so that the House can know and the entire country know what the Committee has said. The Hindi Report can come later on. Now, under the guise that the Hindi version of the Report is not ready, the entire Report was kept away from the House and from the country for more than a year.

Item No. 2 is "Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1976." The period of delay is almost the same. Sir, I would request you to look into the matter. If the Hindi translation is not immediately available, either he should expedite that or atleast place the English copy of the Report on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it repeatedly. Whatever I have to say, I have said, so many times in this House.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi** version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for the year 1976-77. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2327/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explanining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Council is being laid.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2328/78].

**English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1977.

(4) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Certified Accounts (Hindi@ version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1976-77 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts mentioned at (4) (i) above and (b) for not laying the Hindi version of the Accounts simultaneously. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2329/78.]

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of submission is the same. There is a delay of one year and four months in the case of the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77. It is said that the Government are in agreement with the above Report. What does it mean? These are some important bodies which perform some important functions. Merely saying that the Government are in agreement with their reports is not sufficient. They are thereby trying to get away from the responsibility of stating what the Government intend doing about those reports. If they agree, what is the action which they propose to take on those recommendations? These things should have been mentioned.

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND THE CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 270(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1978 making certain amendment to Notification No. 198/76-Central Excise dated the 16th June, 1976, issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2330/78.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 589 (Hindi version) containing corrigendum to Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 762(E) dated the 17th December, 1977, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2331/78.]

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ No. 6387 *re.* INSTALLED CAPACITY OF FERTILIZER PLANTS

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलेश्वर सिंह) : मैं (एक) उर्वरक संयंत्रों की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के बारे में श्री राज केशर सिंह के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6387 के 11 अप्रैल, 1978 को दिये गये उत्तर को शुद्ध करने तथा (दो) उत्तर को शुद्ध करने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखता हूं। [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2332/78.]

STATEMENT *re.* TRANSFER OF EXECUTION, ETC. OF SALAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT IN J & K TO NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अब्दुलगफूर) : मैं जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में सलाल पन बिजली परियोजना का निष्पादन, प्रबन्ध तथा संचालन भारत सरकार के एजेंट के रूप में राष्ट्रीय पन बिजली निगम को सौंपने के बारे में एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं। [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2333/78.]

@English version of the Accounts was laid on the Table on the 8th May, 1978.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON RAILWAY ACCIDENT RELATING TO TELIPUR EXPRESS ON 30-5-77

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्व नारायण) : मैं जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के दंगिया-बंगपारा उत्तर सेक्शन पर 30 मई, 1977 को उदनपुरी और रोवटा स्टेशनों के बीच हुई 13 अप तेजपुर एक्सप्रेस की दुर्घटना से सम्बन्धित जांच आयोग के प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी संस्करण†) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2334/78.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह बाबय) : मैं लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 287 (अ) (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं, जो दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई तथा जिसके द्वारा संसदीय तथा विधान सभाई परिसमन आदेश, 1970 की अनुसूची 11 में कतिपय शुद्धियां की गई हैं ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2335/78.]

STATEMENT INDICATING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVT. ON THE FINDINGS OF ONE-MAN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON ADVANCES/CREDIT FACILITIES TO KOHINOOR MILLS LTD. BOMBAY AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Sir, on behalf of Zulfiquarullah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government on the findings of the one-man Enquiry Committee on Advances/credit facilities granted to Kohinoor Mills Company Limited, Bombay, by the Central Bank of India. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2336/78.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 271(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1978, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2337/78.]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we have been repeatedly insisting and we have got a kind of assurance from the Chair that he will see whether the Report could be laid on the Table of the House. This T. N. Ghosh Committee deals with the scandal of Kapadia or the Kohinoor Mills, which have swalloed Rs. 26 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: What has that to do with the Report?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to have the one-man Committee Report laid on the Table of the House. We have been asking for it for the last six months. Instead of referring to the action proposed to be taken, will they lay the Report on the Table of the House? Why is he not laying it on the Table?

STATEMENT *re.* WITHDRAWAL OF ADVANCE FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA FOR FUNCTIONING OF UNITS OF SWADESHI COTTON MILLS CO. LTD. KANPUR.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions(regarding withdrawal of an advance from the Contingency Fund of India for uninterrupted functioning of the units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2339/78.]

†English version of the Report and Hindi and English versions of Memorandum of Action taken on the Report were laid on the Table on 22nd March, 1978.

15.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Laying of Reports of Shah Commission of Inquiry on the Table of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister chose to lay on the Table of the House on the last day of the current session the Interim Reports of the Shah Commission and the action taken thereon, the result being that the Members do not get an opportunity to study the Reports or discuss the matter before they disperse. This is a Commission with respect to which from the beginning to the end Parliament was placed in the picture and had repeatedly been evincing continuing interest. The appointment of the Commission was itself, unusually, by an announcement on the floor of the House. When allegations of attempt of interference from the Government were made in the public, echoes were heard in the House. When interim reports were received by Government, unusually again, the Home Minister came to the House with the announcement that the reports were received. In the last session of the House, the Speaker admitted a motion in my name demanding the winding up of the Commission. Another motion of the same nature in my name was again admitted by the Speaker during the current session. I had been asking for a discussion on my motions, but Government could not make time available for it. In view of this continuing interest of the Members of the House in the doings of the Commission, Government should have taken care to table the report at such appropriate time as would have left sufficient opportunity for a study thereof and discussion thereon by the Members of Parliament. I consider the omission to do so as deliberate and politically motivated.

Reports alleged to be the contents thereof have been appearing in the press almost from the date of the announcement of the Home Minister that Government had received the report. Unfortunately, these reports had appeared even before the Government had received the report. Now that the report is placed on the Table, we get an opportunity to check up whether the reports which appeared in the press tally with the facts. If these reports are found to be correct, which in all probability would be the case, the Commission and the Government should answer for leaking out the contents of the reports. On the part of the Government, the act of leaking out the contents of the report before informing the House and when the House was in session, is an act of grave disrespect to the House. On the other hand, the leakage of the report from the office of the Commission would lead to its own inferences and conclusions with respect to the credibility of the Commission. I place on record my strong protest against the conduct of the Government in informing the House about the contents of the report after letting the whole world know about it through publication thereof in the columns of the newspapers.

A finding in the report of an Enquiry Commission has no *vires* of its own. Its validity depends upon the executive decision of the Government either to reject or to accept it. Therefore, it does not have the sanctity of a judicial finding. Its sanction is the confidence it can command among the people and among the political forces of the country. To the same extent as the Government have got the right to accept or reject the finding of the Commission, the people and the political forces also have the right. It is my definite view and the view of my party that the findings, widely announced by the Commission even before its appointment, deserve to be rejected. We shall take the matter to the people, explain the

whole thing to the people and get the people reject the findings through a countrywide movement. We consider this report a document designed to serve as an instrument of political vendetta.

The finding of the Mathew Commission was rejected by the Government on the ground presumably that the entire evidence could not be placed before the Commission. If non-availability of evidence is a ground for rejecting the finding of a Commission, there is more ground therefor in this case. The Commission had considered the evidence of Mrs Gandhi and of Shri Pranab Mukherjee as vital to the enquiry. The procedure adopted was, however, such that the evidence could not become available to the Commission. The question of the validity of the procedure and of the liability of those witnesses to give evidence is now under examination by a court of law. If the court finds against the Commission, the evidence would stand condemned as inadequate and the Commission would stand deprived of its right to draw inferences from the conduct of those witnesses in refusing to give evidence. The matter being under judicial scrutiny, the Government should not have come to a finding with regard to the acceptability of the finding of the Commission. It follows, therefore, that action on the basis of the findings of the Commission should stand suspended until the Courts declare on the above vital point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order. Can this come under 377?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the 9th point of order I am getting from you. Rule 377 does not preclude this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): There are certain rules for 377.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the breach of the rule? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not yield. Any other conduct would only add weight to the allegation that the Government's effort in this matter is politically motivated. This allegation will come into sharp focus when compared to their conduct in relation to the Mathew Commission and certain other Commissions, findings of which the Government had rejected. Finally, I do demand a full opportunity to discuss the report now in the possession of the House. The opportunity must be sufficient extending over a period of at least four days and with sufficient time to study, previous to the dates fixed for the discussion. I would suggest that the House may be adjourned to a specific future date, without being prorogued, and be reconvened on that date with the sole agenda of discussing this report.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I take strong exception to the insinuations made by the Leader of the Opposition against the Government. But I do not expect anything better from him from what I have seen in the past. Not only that, but the leader of the Opposition called specially a senior foreign correspondent and told him last Thursday that she was going to be arrested and whisked away to an unknown place and that the life of her son, Sanjay, was in danger and he would meet bodily harm. These are the things they go on spreading. I want the House to judge what to think of it. What can I say about it? But more serious than that is the statement of the Leader of the Opposition when he said he would take the matter to the people. He has every right to make any agitation that he wants to make as long as it is peaceful. But I warn him that if there is any violence in what they do, we will not fail to take appropriate action against the leader of the opposition and others.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Since the Prime Minister has said this, I must clarify that our faith in non-violence

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

is no less firm than that of the Prime Minister. He may rest assured that it will be non-violent. But we will take it to the people. Let there be no doubt about it. (*Interruptions*).**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

Rule 377 is not for a debate. You are a leader of a very responsible party.

(ii) PRICES OF VARIOUS QUALITIES OF SYNTHETIC RUBBERS MANUFACTURED BY SYNTHETICS AND CHEMICALS LTD., BAREILLY.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shahjahanpur): The prices of various qualities of synthetic rubbers manufactured by Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly, were under control probably till 1974 after which the Company developed new qualities giving new names with slight changes in formulas and took out the prices out of control and started charging high prices from rubber consuming industries. This factory has been continuously increasing its prices and being a monopoly industry, rubber consuming industries have to purchase these rubbers at any cost resulting into high cost of tyres, tubes and other rubber products. The Government must control the prices of synthetic rubbers and redu the present prices by at least Re. 1/- per kg. and no more price rise be allowed in the public interest. The Company is raising prices and this excessive profitability is spent in various ways including high rise in salaries, wages and perks etc. In 1977, alone the salary, wage and perks bill of this Company increased by Rs. 51 lakhs. The employees are already being given high salaries and wages. Also, in view of huge shareholding of LIC, GIC and nationalised banks in this Company, there is an urgent need to place at least two Government nominees on the Board of this Company to keep a watch over the affairs and stop wastages and squandering of funds in various ways.

The Minister concerned is here. I would request him through you to let the House know as to what action Government is going to take on this.

(iii) REPORTED RETRENCHMENT OF WORKERS BY MANAGEMENT OF HINDAL CO, MIRZAPUR, U.P.

श्री उमाशंकर (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिंडालको (मिर्जापुर), उत्तर प्रदेश के मालिकान, बिड़ला ब्रादर्स, ने 1100 मजदूरों की हाल ही में छंटनी कर दी है । यह उन्होंने इस लिए किया है कि उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से बिजली नहीं मिलती थी, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशानुसार दिनांक 8-5-78 से उन्हें 20 मेगावाट बिजली मिल रही है । फिर भी उन्होंने मजदूरों को नहीं रखा । उन्होंने 1952 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से समझौता कर के 1.99 पैसे प्रति यूनिट बिजली ले कर प्रदेश की सरकार का 35 करोड़ रुपया लूटा है । सन् 1975 में तत्कालीन ऊर्जा मंत्री, भारत सरकार ने उन्हें 11 पसे प्रति यूनिट बिजली दी, जबकि लागत मूल्य 17 पैसे प्रति यूनिट था । इस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 57 लाख रुपये का मासिक घाटा हो रहा है । प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी है। यू० पी० को कोई 2100 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत है, लेकिन वहां केवल 1700 मेगावाट बिजली ही बनती है ।

इसलिए मैं इस विषय में माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और मांग करता हूं कि हिंडालको (मिर्जापुर) का तत्काल अधिग्रहण कर लिया जाये ।

(iv) REPORTED SLOW PROGRESS IN THE COMPLETION OF SALAL PROJECT.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): With your permission, Sir, I am raising the following matter of importance under rule 377.

Of all the problems, facing the economy of the country, perhaps the most irritating and one for which there is the least excuse is the problem of power shortage. Further, power is such an essential input today, not for industry but also for agriculture, which is life of the country and the economic structure of India.

There are three Central hydro-electric projects, Loktak, Baira Siul and

**Not recorded.

Salal. We see their working and position.

Loktak is situated in Manipur which has come to a halt after spending Rs. 800 millions and the work started in 1970.

The position of Baira Siul hydro-electric project in Himachal Pradesh is no better, rather to say more correctly that that is sick and this is why now these projects are being handed over to the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation.

Before we see the achievements of Salal project, mention may also be made about lower Jhelum. On the hydro-electric project in Jammu and Kashmir State, Rs. 70 crores have been spent and few days ago it has been closed down.

Salal project is of national, rather international importance on account of recent accord with Pakistan which too is going on with a snail speed. They say that the project is also being handed over to the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation and that speaks of its sickness.

In the Government of India, the only work of this nature was taken up by the Department in 1970 with an estimate of Rs. 55 crores with the hope that it will be commissioned in 1976-77. But the snail speed with which the work proceeded, it was felt after three years for an increase of the funds and revised estimates were put up at Rs. 113 crores and, again, the estimates went upto Rs. 222 crores without knowing where it will end.

In the beginning the work was started with two divisions but today we are having more than 22 divisions and we are told that further more divisions are required to build up the tempo on the project. More staff, more budget, is the coined answer of those who are in-charge of the project but without any progress. The growing feeling is that men at the helm of affairs have miserably mismanaged the project and even the Central Government people are equally guilty as they did not ask the reason for poor progress.

In March, 1977, more than Rs. 2 crores were surrendered for want of planning. Machinery worth crores of rupees could not work for more than 12/13 hours in a year which should have been 2,000 hours and this has further caused loss as the staff remained idle, so also the machinery.

15.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

First phase of the project making diversion of the River was scheduled to be in 1976 and is doubtful if this would be achieved even in 1978. The quantum of work required to be completed on rockfill Dam before effecting diversion is far short of target and even the design of the Dam is not there according to best information but the work has been allotted to a company and with a further information that company is demanding damages. For the earth bund no quarry arrangement has been made so far.

Power House machinery supplied by N.H.E.L.C. Hardwar is said to be diverted because there was no power House building and the warranty of the Power House machinery is to expire before the building comes up. They say that Salal Project will be commissioned in 1982. But other things remaining the same it cannot be commissioned by the Department for another 12 years. Unless Government of India takes extraordinary measures it may not be commissioned before 1982.

[Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia]

In the national interest, it is urged upon the Government that a High Power Committee be appointed to look into the matter. 690 Megawatts should come up as early as possible and change the destiny of the Northern India and if circumstances require CBI assistance may also be called for to bring the guilty to book as there seems to be great bungling in the project.

(v) REPORTED DISPUTE BETWEEN WORKERS AND MANAGEMENT OF PULP DIVISION OF GWALIOR RAYONS AND SILK MFG. & WEAVING CO., MAVOOR (KERALA)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Pulp Division of the Gwalior Rayons and Silk Manufacturing and Weaving Company, Mavoor, an industrial undertaking engaged in the manufacture of rayon pulp, employing about 2,500 workers, besides about 25,000 workers employed indirectly on contract and through contractors through the State, is not functioning since 30-11-1977. The long-term agreement between the management and the workers had expired on 26-10-1975. There was also much discontentment among the workers in view of the steep fall in the emoluments of workmen over a period of two years due to the decrease in the cost of living index. Though negotiations were started for a fresh long term agreement and a series of conferences were held by the officers of the Labour Department, no agreement could be reached even after two years of strenous efforts, in view of the recalcitrant attitude of the management. In the circumstances, the workers went on strike from 30-11-77. Since then several conciliation conferences were held in the presence of the Labour Minister to bring about a settlement. As these negotiations failed, a number of conferences were held in the presence of the Labour Minister and Industries Minister. But these also failed due to the adamant and non-cooperative attitude of the management.

Now the position is very grave in that thousands of workers and their families are in utter distress due to the uncompromising attitude of the management. Further, as the concern is not functioning, the Central Government and the State Government are losing crores of rupees by way of excise duty and sales tax. All this forced the State Government to step in to make some temporary arrangements for the functioning of the factory. Accordingly, the State Government are taking immediate steps to take over the management of the concern temporarily and for this necessary ordinance is being promulgated. I request the Central Government to extend all support to the steps taken by the State Government in the matter.

(vi) PRODUCTION OF LEATHER AND RUBBER WEAR FOR EXPORT AS WELL AS FOR INTERNAL CONSUMPTION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The country's production of leather and rubber wear

for export as well as for internal consumption are seriously affected and our export earnings as a result will be seriously affected. These items are canalised through S.T.C. and therefore, there would be a tremendous loss of business for the S.T.C. as well as likely breach of contract may also take place.

For internal consumers throughout Eastern region the Bata shops are not functioning and as a result availability of these essential commodities are very much unavailable to the common consumer. This has take place owing to the adament attitude of a foreign company i.e. Bata Shoe Co. Ltd. The Company's turn over has increased from Rs. 62.14 crores in 1974 to Rs. 78.85 crores in 1976, and their profits have similarly gone up from Rs. 1.20 crores in 1935 to Rs. 2.32 crores in 1972 which is almost double. In spite of that they have refused to comply with the spirit of the Bonus Act which is according to a High Court Judge is a deferred wage, and at the same time they have taken a most uncompromising position towards the employees in meeting their legitimate minimum needs. They are on strike for more than 65 days.

Whilst their Managing Director gets an annual remuneration of Rs. 3,04,286, whilst the same man in 1974 drew less than ½ of this amount viz. Rs. 1.68 lakhs. Here below I am giving few more cases which will show what fantastic remunerations are paid to certain privileged officials of the same company where they are refusing to pay even minimum genuine needbased wage. The remuneration of the Managing Director in 1974 was Rs. 1,68,000 and in 1976 it went up to Rs. 3,04,286; Industrial Relations Adviser Rs. 1,01,452 in 1974 and Rs. 1,20,855 in 1976; the Factory Manager Rs. 77,321 in 1974 and Rs. 1,16,275 in 1976; Commercial Manager Rs. 97,987 in 1974 and Rs. 1,22,953 in 1976; Deputy Managing Director Rs. 1,42,445 in 1976; Factory Manager Rs. 1,93,264 in 1974 and Rs. 2,50,834 in 1976—this gentleman is a foreigner and the first gentleman, who is not a foreigner, his Indian counterpart, gets less than half of this for the same designation; Production, Research and Development Manager Rs. 1,30,000 in 1975 and Rs. 2,26,673 in 1976—it is hardly one year and the Production, Research and Development Manager gets an increment of a lakh of rupees.

There are about 157 positions in this one company alone where people draw very high salaries, instances of which are indicated in the preceding paragraph. This is adding to the price spiral of this commodity, namely, shoes and rubber goods. The Central Government should immediately intervene to compel this company to open two factories, one in Batanagar and the other in Mokhama in consultation and in coordination with the State Governments concerned as well as company's workers and employees. The Minister of Company Law should also examine the salary structure of the upper strata of the Executive in order to ensure that the gap between the highly paid and the low-paid is reasonable.

It may be mentioned here that this company was caught redhanded cheating the Government in the matter of payment of Central excise on many occasions and there are most revealing reports of public Accounts Committee on their economic offences. This company has received export subsidy to the extent of Rs. 38,15,940 in one year and duty drawback to the extent of Rs. 14,33,372, and excise rebate of Rs. 34,11,049. This company has also been caught doing invoice manipulation in the past.

I would like the hon. Minister of law and also the Minister of Industries to intervene in the matter and set things right.

15.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) MINUTES

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table held on 6th October, 7th November and 29th December, 1977 and 9th May, 1978.

(ii) REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Paper Laid on the Table.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1978 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th April, 1978.

15.40 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS TO GO ON STRIKE

श्री अविराम अर्जन : (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें—

"समाचार-पत्र संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन बढ़ाने की अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिए हड़ताल करने का कथित निर्णय।"

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): As I told the House in reply to Question No. 7591 that I answered on 29th April, 1978, the National Confederation of Newspaper and News Agency Employees Organisations have sent us a copy of a Resolution adopted by a Convention of the newspaper employees that was held in Calcutta on the 28th March, 1978. The Resolution, among other things, authorised the Confederation "to chalk out a programme of agitation culminating in an indefinite strike".

Apart from this, we have received no reports of any specific decision by newspaper employees to go on strike to press their demands for wage revision. However, there was a token strike on the 11th May, 1978, by certain sections of newspaper employees in Delhi in response to a Call for general strike given by some political groups over various issues. The question of wage boards was referred to as one of the issues in the notices served by some of the Unions while one Union disassociated itself from the strike. This strike was only a token strike that lasted for a day.

As the House is aware, two separate wage Boards were constituted for non-journalists and working journalists, on the 11th June, 1975 and the 6th February, 1976, respectively. Government notified interim wage rates on the 1st April, 1977, after consulting the Wage Boards and the Boards had started public hearing on the question of the final wage structure.

In December, 1977 the representatives of the employers wrote to Government to say that they were withdrawing from the Wage Boards, as their Organisations desired them to do so. Consequent on their withdrawal the Wage Boards cancelled subsequent public hearings. Government is keen that the work of the Wage Boards should be resumed and completed expeditiously so that a revised wage structure comes into force in the newspaper establishments. To find a solution to the

problem created by the withdrawal and to resolve the impasse I have had a series of meetings with the representatives of newspaper employers and employees both separately and jointly. In these meetings various possibilities and alternatives have been considered. Efforts are continuing to end the impasse. I have every hope that a solution will be found soon.

श्री छविराम अर्गल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के बयान को मैंने बड़े ध्यान के पढ़ा और जब वे बयान दे रहे थे, तो मैंने उस को बड़े गौर से सुना। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने तथ्यों को तोड़-मरोड़ कर इस प्रकार से प्रस्तुत किया है जिस से ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री को सारे तथ्यों की पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। आपने बताया कि 11 मई, 1978 को एक सांकेतिक हड़ताल की समाचारपत्रों के संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों की लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि उस दिन समाचारपत्र संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल सारे देश में थी जिस के कारण 12 मई, को किसी भी पत्र का प्रकाशन नहीं हुआ। क्या आप इस को सांकेतिक हड़ताल कहेंगे। सारे देश भर में टोटेली समाचारपत्रों के संस्थानों के कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर रहे और केवल यही नहीं कि समाचारपत्र संस्थानों के कर्मचारी ही हड़ताल पर रहे हों बल्कि अन्य औद्योगिक संस्थानों, कारखानों, मिलों और बड़ी यूनियनों के कर्मचारियों ने भी उन की मांगों का समर्थन किया और देश भर में अधिकांश कारखाने और मिलें बन्द रहीं जिस से उत्पादन को भारी क्षति पहुंची है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि समाचार पत्रों के मालिक समाचारपत्र संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों के जो 10, 12 साल पहले वेतन तय हुए थे, जो वेतन निर्धारित हुए थे, उन को भी लागू करने में सहयोग नहीं देते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि समाचारपत्रों के जो ये मालिक हैं, वे अपने विज्ञापनों की दरें तो बढ़ा लेते हैं लेकिन कर्मचारियों को उस हिसाब से पैसा नहीं देते हैं, उन की तन्ख्वाहों को वे नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, जिस से कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयां पैदा हो जाती हैं। आप देखेंगे कि बड़े बड़े समाचार पत्रों के जो मालिक हैं वे 20 हजार की सर्कुलेशन झूठी दिखा देते हैं और इस तरह से कागज के कोटे को हड़प लेते हैं जिस से जो छोटे समाचारपत्र हैं, उनको बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और उन को कागज का कोटा नहीं मिल पाता है। इस बात को भी मंत्री जी को देखना चाहिए।

एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि इस हड़ताल के समर्थन में कारखानों के बाहर कर्मचारियों ने निर्धारित ढंग से रैलियों का आयोजन किया और इस में विभिन्न मिलों के कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया और हड़ताल में उन लोगों ने यह मांग की कि सरकार वेतन मंडलों को पुनः सक्रिय करने के लिए अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करे। इस के अतिरिक्त हड़ताल का उद्देश्य दिल्ली, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक मजदूरों के प्रति एकता प्रदर्शित करना, खून की कीमतों और खेत किसानों में वृद्धि के विरुद्ध रोष प्रकट करना भी था। इस के लिए सरकार को मेमोरेन्डम भी दिए गए थे और लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष महोदय को भी एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था। ज्ञापन में यह कहा था कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में श्रमिकों के अधिकारों का दमन किया जा रहा है। ज्ञापन में यह भी कहा गया था कि मजदूरों के बुनियादी ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार भी कुचले जा रहे हैं और प्रबन्धकों के पहरेदारों द्वारा मजदूरों पर हिंसात्मक हमले किए जा रहे हैं। जनता सरकार से मजदूरों को बड़ी उपेक्षा थी। बोनस का जो अध्यादेश था, जिससे बोनस को कांग्रेस सरकार दबाए बैठी थी, उसको खत्म कर के मजदूरों को जो बोनस जनता सरकार ने दिया है, उस से सारे मजदूर जगत में बड़ी खुशी हुई थी। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मजदूरों की एक ही मांग है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार भूतलिंगम समिति को रद्द करे। कर्मचारियों ने यह कहा है कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन, जीवननिर्वाह खर्च में बढ़ोतरी के बराबर महंगाई भत्ता देने और जरूरतों पर आधारित वेतन देने का समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाने का सरकार आश्वासन दे। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर गंभीरता से विचार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचार पत्रों के करीब 6 हजार कर्मचारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रदर्शन भी किया था। इंदिरा गांधी के लोगों ने उसमें झगड़ा डाला और उपद्रव मचाया। यह बात मंत्री जी को मालूम होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मजदूरों पर दमन के कारण मजदूर जगत में बहुत असंतोष है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने हड़ताल की और हरियाणा, पंजाब, और अन्य जगह के कर्मचारियों ने योजनाबद्ध तरीके से समाचारपत्र तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की मांगों का समर्थन किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डेली बेजिज पर काम करने वाले लोग हैं, मजदूर हैं, जैसे पी० डब्ल्यू० डी०, पंचायतों, चाय बगानों आदि में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनकी मजदूरी बहुत कम है। मैं इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि इन डेली बेजिज पर काम करने वाले लोगों का दो, तीन या चार रुपये रोज में गुजारा नहीं होता है। इन मजदूरों के डेली बेजिज तुरन्त बढ़ाए जाएं जिससे मजदूरों के जीवन की रक्षा हो सके।

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न करना चाहूंगा कि दस वर्ष पूर्व समाचारपत्र संस्थानों में जो वेतन तय हुए थे, उनके लिए वेतन बोर्ड क्यों नहीं बनाया गया और क्या यह बनाया जाएगा ?

(ख) क्या सरकार समाचारपत्र संस्थानों में एवं अन्य श्रमिक संस्थानों में श्रमिकों के रोजगार कल्याण के लिए व्यापक विधान बनायेगी ?

(ग) समाचार पत्रों के मालिक विज्ञापन की दरें बढ़ा लेते हैं परन्तु वे श्रमिकों का वेतन नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। क्या सरकार समाचार पत्र कर्मचारियों को सहूलियतें दिलाने हेतु समाचार पत्र मालिकों को बाध्य करेगी ?

(घ) समाचार पत्र प्रतिष्ठानों में संशोधित मजदूरी ढांचा पूर्ण रूप से लागू हो, इस संबन्ध में श्रम मंत्री जी ने नियोजकों एवं कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों की समस्या का हल निकालने हेतु एक बैठक बुलाई थी और मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि उनकी समस्या का हल निकल आयेगा। वह हल कब तक निकलेगा, मंत्री जी यह बताने की भी कृपा करें ?

(ङ) मैं भूतलिंगम समिति रद्द करने की मांग करता हूं और सरकार से पूछता हूं कि क्या सरकार कर्मचारियों को समान वेतन, जीवन निर्वाह खर्च में बढ़ोतरी के बराबर महंगाई भत्ता और जरूरतों पर आधारित वेतन देने का समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम अपनाएगी ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was pleasantly surprised that the question ended.

श्री छविराम अर्गल: मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में उत्तर दें तो अच्छा है।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा: हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद हो रहा है जिसे आप सुन सकते हैं। मैं अंग्रेजी में जवाब दूंगा।

I was pleasantly surprised that the question ended. The hon. Member chose to say that I had distorted facts in my answer. I am not guilty, Sir, and I cannot plead guilty to the charge of having distorted facts. I plead guilty to the charge, if he wants to make one of having been relevant to the Call Attention notice.

The hon. Member raised many questions which ranged the entire canvas of industrial relations in this country. In my answer, I tried to point out that as far as the question of the wage boards is concerned, the Government is attempting to find a solution, a way out of the present impasse, through bipartite and tripartite negotiations. I tried to point out that various alternative suggestions are being considered by both the parties, and the Government, and I have every hope of finding a solution to the present impasse.

The hon. Member said that the strike was an all-India strike, and no newspaper appeared anywhere in the country. As an hon. Member of Parliament, he must be aware of the fact that though the capital of the country is very important, the country extends outside the capital too. It is a fact that no newspaper appeared in Delhi on the 12th May because of the strike on the 11th May, but in other parts of the country, newspapers did appear and I am sure, the hon. Member might have, if he had tried to take the trouble, seen those newspapers.

He made references to such things as a wage freeze, the Bhoothalingam Committee, daily wages, minimum wages, social security and all the chapter headings in the Labour Ministry's report. If you rule that they are relevant to the Call Attention notice, I will answer them....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You confine only to the Call Attention.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Then, I will repeat what I have said that we hope to find a solution through bipartite and tripartite negotiations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bahuguna.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, today is the last day....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That does not mean that it is free for all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri George Fernandes made an observation about Bata Shoe Company....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bahuguna has the floor now.

15.50 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING RESTRUCTURING OF LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS DISTRIBUTORSHIPS OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES AND CREATION OF NEW AGENCIES

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had earlier indicated in this House that I would give a statement as regards restructuring of existing liquified petroleum gas (LPG) or cooking gas distributorships of different companies as well as about creation of new agencies as a result of this restructuring. I have the privilege now of indicating to the House our approach in this regard.

While it is necessary that the cooking gas distributors of different companies maintained a size which is conducive to economic and efficient functioning of such distributorship, it will also have to be ensured that such distributorships do not become or continue to be too big and thus deprive others from the opportunity of running such distributorships. With this objective in view, a decision has now been taken about the ceilings upto which the business of a particular distributor should be allowed to continue or to grow. Taking into account the different working conditions and the cost of operations in different areas, the ceilings as to the maximum number of refills of cyclinders that a distributor would be allowed to handle per month has been fixed as following:—

Market	Number of refills per month
Bombay	6,000
Delhi	4,000
Other cities with population over 10 lakhs	3,500
Cities with population between 2 lakhs and 10 lakhs	3,000
Other places	2,500

The Co-operative Societies would be exempted from these ceilings.

The oil companies now have been asked to take steps for restructuring of the existing agencies on the basis of these ceilings. However, in respect of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and the Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited, cooking gas distribution is mostly done through certain concessionaries like M/s. Kosangas Company, Jay Kay Gas Company, East Coast Gas Company, Domestic Gas Private Limited etc. These concessionaries supply cooking gas to consumers through their agents. The question of restructuring these agencies of the concessionaries would be possible only after these concessionaries are fully taken over. Steps in this regard have already been initiated. However, the other two companies, namely, Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, who market cooking gas directly through their distributors, have been advised to restructure the existing agencies on the basis of these ceilings. Indian Oil Corporation would also take this opportunity of improving the business of some of their distributors whose present business needs to be improved to ensure a fair return to the distributors.

I had also announced in the House that 3 lakh new customers will be enrolled during the next year by different oil companies. Taking into account the restructuring of the existing distributorships on the basis of the ceilings and marketing of additional cooking gas for the purpose of enrolment of 3 lakh customers, new agencies will be created in 87 locations in different parts of the country.

We had decided in September, 1977 that 25 per cent of all agencies or distributorships that will be created should be allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. 24 of the 87 new agencies to

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

be created are proposed to be awarded to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

The places where such agencies are now proposed to be given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are Bangalore, Betul or Balaghat, Greater Bombay (2), Baroda, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Cuddapah or Anantpur, Delhi, Gauhati, Jaipur, Kanpur, Khanpur or Udipi, Madras, Mahad, Moradabad, Mysore, Nagpur, Nanded, Patna, Pune (2), Ratnagiri and Surat.

I would solicit the cooperation of the Hon'ble Members in achieving our objective of deconcentration of ownership.

15.56 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* POLICY ON SICK INDUSTRIES

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): If you permit me, I may lay the statement on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

The phenomenon of industrial sickness, both in large and small scale industry, has become increasingly common in the last few years. While such sickness in industry may arise on account of diverse reasons, the common effects of such sickness are hardship and unemployment to the labour engaged in the industrial unit and waste of national resources. It is, therefore, considered essential not only to devise suitable means for dealing effectively with sick industrial undertakings but also to set up suitable arrangements for monitoring and detecting industrial sickness at an early stage.

2. The Management of an industrial undertaking should normally be expected to be primarily responsible for sound and honest management of the undertaking and for prevention of sickness. Where managements are either unwilling or unable to perform their role, the financial institutions and the Government have to intervene to fulfil their larger social responsibility of ensuring efficient use of national resources. Industrial sickness, arises not only from factors outside the control of the management but also owing to grossly incompetent or dishonest management; and the treatment of industrial sickness, therefore, will have to take into account the nature of the sickness as well as the causes thereof.

3. It is also to be recognised that the revival of a sick industrial undertaking cannot be the responsibility of any single agency, and that it can be achieved effectively only by an appropriate sharing of the burden and responsibility by all concerned including the Central Government, the State Governments, the labour, financial institutions, banks, management and the shareholders.

4. Government's policy towards the prevention and treatment of industrial sickness will be guided by the following considerations:—

(1) On the preventive side, it is considered that closer and more vigilant involvement of the financial institutions in the units with management of doubtful competence or integrity will be essential. Financial institutions will jointly set up a group of professional directors who will be full time employees of the institutions and who could be nominated on the Board of Directors of companies with doubtful management and in which the institutions have a substantial stake. These directors will report to

the institutions on the measures that should be taken to prevent sickness. If any such director comes across features of a company's operation which gives cause to suspect malpractice or gross incompetence, he would report to the financial institutions for further investigation. The concerned institution will then report the matter to an inter-institutional group under the Chairmanship of Industrial Development Bank of India. If this group comes to the conclusion that the management has acted in a patently incompetent manner or has indulged in malpractice, all the institutions and the commercial banks should take a decision that this unit or any other unit under the same management will not be extended financial assistance until the management is changed.

(2) In the case of industrial units that are already sick the following options will first be explored before the question of take over of management under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, is considered:

(a) Rehabilitation through State Governments and financial institutions who would provide both financial and managerial support with suitable restructuring of management wherever necessary. In cases where co-opordinated action is necessary for the revival of the unit outside the framework of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the concerned administrative Ministry will take the initiative to co-ordinate the arrangements.

(b) Proposals, if any, for the merger of the sick unit with a healthy unit in the private sector will be examined by the Specified Authority under the Income Tax Act, 1967 with reference to the guidelines on the subject.

(3) It is only where neither of the above two alternative courses of action is feasible or desirable that action under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act will be considered.

(4) In order to examine all the alternative courses of action open and to decide on the most suitable measures that could be taken it is proposed to set up a Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Industrial Development) with representatives of the Finance Ministry, Reserve Bank of India, Financial Institutions and the administrative Ministry relating to the sick undertaking.

(5) In considering the possibility of take over of management under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act the Screening Committee will take into account the following factors:

(i) further capital investment required in relation to the number of persons employed in the unit;

(ii) the investment required for the rehabilitation of the sick unit in relation to the cost of putting up a new plant with the same capacity.

(iii) the possibility of the undertaking becoming commercially viable in the foreseeable future. "Viability" would be judged after taking into account the likely contribution to be made by labour, State Governments and financial institutions for meeting past liabilities and for viable operation of the unit after takeover;

(iv) the co-operation of the State Governments, labour, management, shareholders and financial institutions would also be a relevant factor.

(6) It will be the clear understanding that where the management of a

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sick undertaking is taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the unit will not be handed back to the same management.

(7) Subject to the above consideration the Screening Committee may recommend initial take-over of management and the subsequent course of action in the following types of cases:—

(i) Where a unit employs more than 500 persons and has fixed assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore;

(ii) Where financial institutions, particularly the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited or State Governments recommend to the Government that a unit should be taken over and that the financial institutions or the State Government concerned would take the full responsibility for providing the necessary management and finances to the concerned unit; and

(iii) In exceptional cases where the take-over of the unit is considered necessary in the national interest.

The take-over of management would normally be limited to a maximum period of three years within which the further course of action will be decided upon and implemented.

8. After take-over of management under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the following options will be open:

(i) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the industrial unit could be sold as a running concern.

(ii) A reconstruction of the undertaking could also be done under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Such reconstruction would include restructuring the capital by writing down the share values conversion of loans to equity, acquisition of shares by Government, constitution of new Board of Directors etc.

(iii) The merger of unit with a public sector undertaking could also be considered.

(iv) Nationalisation of the undertaking would also be considered in appropriate cases.

9. The Department of Industrial Development will set up a separate cell to process applications for take-over of management under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for monitoring action after take-over of management and for preparing reviews for the Screening Committee.

10. Sick units in the small scale sector will be given special attention. State Finance Corporations and commercial banks will be asked to devise a scheme for rehabilitation of sick industries in the small scale sector and assistance given by them for the revival of such units will be eligible for refinancing by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited or the Industrial Development Bank of India at a concessional rate of interest.

11. Government and other purchasers of the Products of small scale industry will be directed to settle dues of small scale units on priority basis and commercial banks will be asked to ensure that credit given to large scale units for working capital is applied first towards meeting dues of small scale suppliers.

12. In order to protect the investment of technical entrepreneurs in cases where small scale units promoted by them are forced to close down for reasons beyond the control of the entrepreneur, the possibility of evolving a suitable scheme of risk insurance

for safeguarding the interest of the entrepreneur will be examined.

13. We hope that the implementation of the above policy will not only help the orderly revival of the sick units both in the large and small scale sector but also protect employment and the investment of public resources in these undertakings. The success of the Policy will naturally depend on the co-operation that we get from the State Government, the labour, the financial institutions and others. It is also our hope that with their help the incidence of sickness in industry can be reduced and dishonest management suitably dealt with under this policy.

14. I seek the support of all sections of this House for this policy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I made a request...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I told you, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, that we will look into the matter of Bata Shoe Company.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I also told him about the taking over of Mahuva....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will examine that also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shanti Bhushan

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When will you look into that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will look into that immediately.

15.57 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR rose

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you wanted to oppose.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I wrote to the Speaker about Shri Fernandes's statement when he made a policy statement. I would like him to go into the case of Ahmedabad Lakshmi Cotton Mill which is closed for the last nearly one year and another mill Krishan Kumar Mill at Mahuva. It is lying sick for so many years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you now going to oppose Mr. Shanti Bhushan's Bill which is sought to be introduced?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You go back to something else.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill, because I consider this as my duty to do so. It is because, Sir, my conscience tells me that one part of this provision of this Constitution (Forty-Fifth) Amendment Bill is so wrong in principle and so obnoxious in practice that although the other parts of the Bill are extremely good and I welcome them warmly—I must take this opportunity, Sir, of rising and opposing the Bill which my esteemed friend the Law Minister has brought forward.

My basic objection is this. Since the Constitution (Forty-second) Amendment Bill is so notorious and

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[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

bad, I wished that the Government would bring forward a simple Bill, getting rid of the whole of this Constitution (Forty-second) Amendment Act lock, stock and barrel—repealing it altogether—by following his own party manifesto which I broadly endorsed. I am sorry that he has not done that. He is bringing up all kinds of other Bills but he is not rescinding that Constitution (Forty-Second) Amendment Act completely.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, why I am opposing this Constitution (Forty-Fifth) Amendment Bill is this. I am opposing only a part of it. I am glad to note that the main objective is "to ensure to the people themselves an effective voice in determining the form of Government under which they are to live."

I entirely agree with him and the Government on this point. But my objection is only this. Please see Paragraph two of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In para 2, the Law Minister has mentioned about the basic structure. After having mentioned about the basic structure, he provides here a machinery which I am not able to accept. That is why I am opposing this.

There are many other provisions in the Bill. I will not go into them in detail, because I agree with them.

For example, Sir, I am glad that the Government have taken steps to ensure and to see that Art. 352 is suitably amended. Instead of 'internal disturbance' now it is put as 'armed rebellion'. I am glad that emergency has to be declared only on the basis of a written note by the Cabinet. I am glad that it has to be approved by two-thirds majority of Parliament, and so on and so forth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please confine yourself to what you wrote.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am opposing only a certain part of the Bill. It should not go on record that I am opposing the entire Bill. It is not so. I am with Government on many other matters, except this particular provision, this obnoxious provision of referendum. I do not understand why my friend has brought in this provision of referendum in a Bill which is otherwise extremely good. Now, perhaps, his argument may be that he wanted the consensus of the House, both the ruling party and the opposition parties, on all issues and matters to be agreed to on the Bill. That may be true in terms of practical politics. But my point is this. In order to do something for short-term practical politics, why should he have brought forward an extraneous element, a foreign element into our constitution? This idea of a 'Referendum' I maintain, Sir, is an extraneous element, a foreign element to this country. The makers of our Constitution have never thought about it. One of the makers of our Constitution, my hon. friend, Shri H. V. Kamath is here. He will bear me out that they never thought while framing this constitution that referendum would be a workable proposition and a desirable thing to do. In fact no democratic country worth the name has get a referendum for amendment to the Constitution. Switzerland is the only example. But I will not go into the details.

16 hrs.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Even U.S.A.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The example of USA is true only in part; it is only on the periphery, and the Congress and even the USA Constitution as such does not think of Referendum.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the basic structure was outlined by the Supreme Court in Keshavanand Bharati

Case. I am glad that that 'basic structure' is defined now. The erstwhile Congress Government played havoc by using Art. 368 amending all kinds of things, twisting, torturing, distorting and even destroying the whole Constitution, by using Art. 368. So, it is good that you are not using Article 368 for that. But my objection is this. In order to do a good thing, what did he say? He says in this Bill that he has got the basic structure. I agree with the 4 pillars of that basic structure: that is, democratic and secular republic, fundamental rights, free and fair elections based on universal adult franchise, and independence of the judiciary. Having said these good things, the mischief he is now trying to introduce in this Bill is that if these four pillars are basic to the Constitution, which he wants the House to accept, if they are to be challenged then they are not to be challenged under the present Article 368 of the Constitution which says about the majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of not less than 2/3 Members present and voting, but by referendum which is 51 per cent. A referendum of 51 per cent will be required to touch any of the four aspects of the basic structure. I hope I am rightly saying that if that is so, then my objection is: how can a referendum of this kind, apart from the fact that it is unworkable—and there are practical difficulties—be morally and Constitutionally justified. My point is that the basic structure is basic under any circumstances and under all circumstances. If you had come with an idea of basic structure in this Constitution Amendment Bill and stop there and say "no Parliament can do anything with that, the supremacy of Parliament is not there" I will agree with you. But having brought this basic structure, you also bring in referendum. I do not want to refer in details to the Federal Republic of Germany's Basic Law, Articles 79(3), 1(1) and (2) and 20(1), (2), (3) and (4) which specifically mention that the German Law in these matters will not be challenged by anybody, even the German Parliament—Bundestag. That is what they said. Why, then, having brought the basic structure, the Minister should go ahead by saying that this is put down through a referendum? I conclude by saying that 51 per cent of the people cannot say that basic becomes non-basic. I would go on to say that even 99, 99 per cent people may not know what is basic, if you say they are basic in the Constitution. If it is wrong, then by a change in the Constitution, change in the policy, people can have a new Constitution. But in the existing democratic Constitution, you cannot make the Basic structure amendable to a referendum. My conclusion, therefore, is that I am opposing this because I have three main objections. The first is the referendum provision, is a remedy that will prove worse than disease; secondly the remedy is risky and it is a dangerous recourse to the Constitutional provision; and thirdly, the basic structure should remain unalterable, unamendable and inalienable. That is why on these grounds I oppose this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before, I ask Mr. Shanti Bhushan to reply to the points raised by Mr. Mavalankar, there is an item to be taken up at 4 O'clock. But from the Order Paper, it is evident that we will have to do some kind of shifting. Otherwise, we will not be able to cope with the business.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would seek your indulgence and the indulgence of the House to suggest that another 15 minutes be provided to get through legislative business put down here including the motions for reference to the Joint Select Committees. Otherwise, we will lose the inter-session period. 15 or 20 minutes may therefore be provided to complete this business. Afterwards the motion of

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta may be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 15 minutes will not be enough. It would be better if half-an-hour is provided.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Let us take only 15 minutes. I think it should be over within 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are providing half-an-hour. There is no harm in providing half-an-hour. If the discussion concludes earlier, we will take up your motion. But even then the motion regarding Akashvani cannot be taken up today.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): We want to know whether the House is extended beyond 16th or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, you do not ask this now. You have already asked this question several times when the Speaker was in the Chair and he has already told you about that.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Mavalankar has raised two points. I will be very brief. So far as the first point regarding lock, stock and barrel objections are concerned, I have dealt with them on many previous occasions and I have replied even to the hon. Member. Shri Mavalankar on that question. Shri Mavalankar is a very experienced parliamentarian and I am a bit surprised that even today he seeks to raise objection when he knows that the 42nd Amendment does not even survive as a whole because already this House has passed the Constitutional Amendment Bill by which a part of 42nd Amendment has already been repealed. Today, for an experienced Member like, Shri Mavalankar to suggest that the clock should be put back and that one line Bill for the repeal of the 42nd amendment could still be brought in, leads one to think that he is forgetting the various reasons I have given earlier why one line Bill was not possible and why it will not be possible even today. There are facts and matters to be taken into consideration. One cannot afford to be merely emotional; one has to be legal. We have the rule of law; one cannot argue merely emotionally if it has no basis in the law of this country.

The second point has been raised for the first time today. I am not only a bit surprised, I am a bit shocked. There was a time, certainly a time when many people used to say: the Indian people are not fit for democracy, how can they be trusted; they are illiterate and how can they properly understand grave issues?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That was not my argument. I respect the people; do not put words in my mouth, which I have not said.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Let me deal with it in my own way. He said that the referendum was a dangerous thing, particularly in a country like India. Therefore, ultimately it means distrust of the people.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: No. I strongly object to this; I never said so. The people of India have shown rare statesmanship and maturity. How can the Law Minister put in my mouth words which I have never said? Our people are politically very literate, educated, wise.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: To say that a referendum, even in the year 1978 is unworkable in this country—that shows if I may say so with great respect, distrust in the people of India....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not at all.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: .... in their strong commonsense which they have demonstrated which reverberated throughout the democratic world. Today people all over the world recognise that when the Indian people are faced with a challenge, they are able to understand highly sophisticated issues; with the help of the political parties they are in a position to understand what is their interest, where their interests lie. Who is supreme in this country? Nobody other than the people of India is supreme; it is not possible for anyone to challenge the supremacy of the people of this country and the people have got the right to say what they want to say.

There was a little misunderstanding also. It was said as if two-thirds majority in both Houses would not be necessary when an amendment dealing with four matters is introduced. No. This is an addition; this is a further safeguard. Two-thirds majority of this House, as well as a similar majority of the other House would be necessary before any constitutional amendment is made. Even ratification by more than half of the States would be necessary, if the articles which are mentioned in the proviso are touched. But in addition to that, if any of these amendments, though they had been accepted by two thirds majority of both Houses, touch any of those four important matters, sacred things, then there is this additional safeguard which is being introduced: you will have to go to the people; you cannot take the people for granted and the people are never going to tolerate anything which is against their interests. May I give an example? The 39th amendment, if it had been taken to the people, would they have accepted it? They would have definitely rejected it. Therefore, this is an additional requirement. We have to appreciate that India enjoys such a high image today so far as democratic rights of the people are concerned and there is no reason why people cannot be trusted.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So these safeguards have been introduced. Even in regard to referendum people will have to be induced and at least 51 per cent of the entire electorate will have to participate; otherwise the referendum will have no meaning. At least 51 per cent of the voters of the country will have to participate in a referendum before the referendum can get the endorsement of the people to any particular constitutional amendment. This is in addition to two-thirds majority of those present and voting in both the Houses. It is not....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If it is basic, why change it?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The whole question is, as you are well aware, that there could be a controversy. In fact this Constitution Amendment Bill does not use the word "basic" anywhere. It only introduces a further safeguard *viz.*, if a Constitution Amendment Bill has been passed by two-third majority in both the Houses, even then, if it seems to affect those four matters in the slightest way, in that case, a further safeguard is being introduced so that nobody may take the people for granted and a further direct endorsement of the people of the country would also be required before the Constitution Amendment Bill comes into effect. With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.11 hrs.

HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I introduce† the Bill.

PRIZE CHITS AND MONEY CIRCULATION SCHEMES (BANNING) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): On behalf of Shri H. M. Patel, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): On behalf of Shri H. M. Patel, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I introduce† the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraodinary Part II, section 2, dated 15-5-1978.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.15 hrs.

MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cooperative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of Members in more than one State, to a Joint Committee of the Houses."

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order. Kindly see Rule 74 as well as Article 110. Rule 74 says:

"When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the Member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to this Bill, namely:—

.. ..

(ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or

(iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or

.. ..

Then comes to the proviso.

"..Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Article 110 of the Constitution:"

Then comes the Article 110, which says—this is a Constitutional requirement—

"Definition of "Money Bills"—(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill, if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

Then comes (a) to (f). Now therefore, wherever there is a provision that a matter connected with the definition of Money Bill.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a financial Bill and it comes under Article 117 and not Article 110.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This question of this proviso being suspended is redundant. What is this Bill? Kindly see the motion. The motion is, that this House do suspend the first proviso to rule 74. I would like to know why is the first proviso being suspended. They themselves are apprehensive that there are certain matters which may be covered under article 110 and hence it may have the character of Money Bill. There are certain provisions in this Bill which have to do with property, etc. Kindly read it.

MR. SPEAKER: I follow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have to give your consent to this motion. I beg of you to consider whether you have given your consent under rule 388. This is not to be taken lightly. Rule 388 says, any member may with the consent of the Speaker move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being. Technically speaking, if it talks of a rule, can you take away the proviso in a rule alone? Rule will mean rule 74. Technically it would mean that under rule 388 the whole of rule 74 will have to be suspended. We cannot take away one proviso and say that the proviso will not apply. That is not permissible under rule 388. Therefore, my submission is that we cannot bypass or circumvent a provision in the Constitution by suspending a rule, if it is a mandatory provision. The proviso

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

says, "Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill...." Therefore, it is a mandatory provision that cannot be taken away by suspending the proviso. As I pointed out, why is this proviso being suspended if it is not a Money Bill? If you come to the conclusion that it is not a Money Bill, this motion is not required. You should not give your consent to move it. The House cannot be treated lightly.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir, on a slightly different ground. I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Sathe, that the proviso to a rule cannot be suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: He says, if the rule cannot be suspended, proviso is part of the rule and so proviso also cannot be suspended.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But the main point, in my judgment, is: article 109 referred to by my hon. friend says,

"(1) Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States."

(2) is more important:

"(2) After a Money Bill has been passed"—Please note the word "after"—"by the House of the People, it shall be transmitted to the Council of States...."

I am not a lawyer.....

MR. SPEAKER: In the matter of rules, You are more than a lawyer!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have been a law-maker. I have also been a law breaker. If I am wrong, please correct me. Therefore, my plea is that the spirit and the letter of the Constitution is that this House is supreme with regard to money Bills. Money Bills shall not be introduced in the Council of States. Only after the Bill is passed by this House, it will be transmitted to the Council. It is a legal axiom, perhaps a legal maximum, that what is illegal if done directly, will be illegal if done indirectly. The Rajya Sabha, the Council of States, can take cognizance and take notice of such Bills only after they are passed by this House. What is sought to be done by this motion is that the Rajya Sabha is being inducted into this business of a money bill even before the House has considered this Bill. That is my main objection.

MR. SPEAKER: The constitution uses three expressions—introduction of the Bill, consideration of the Bill and passing of the Bill. The Constitution uses these three independent expressions. Article 109 (1) merely prohibits stating that Money Bill simply shall not be introduced in the Council of States. The consideration and other aspects do not come. So, the introduction must be in this House. Both the Houses can consider the matter unless it is a Money Bill. The essential question is: Is this a Money Bill or only a Financial Bill?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, you give your ruling whether it is a Money Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The real question for decision is: Is this a Money Bill or is this a Financial Bill? These are two different things. All Money Bills are Financial Bills but all Financial Bills are not Money Bills. So, if it is Money Bill, it cannot be there so far as Rajya Sabha is concerned. If it is a Financial Bill, different considerations arise. The question which Mr. Sathe raised is, if it is a Financial Bill, the proviso need not be suspended, it is superfluous. If it is a Money Bill, it cannot be suspended.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The motion itself refers to the proviso. The proviso to that rule says that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision...

MR. SPEAKER: That is a Money Bill. I have dealt with Money Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMAT: It is Article 110. That is a Money Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: You are quite right. The crucial question is: Is it a Money Bill or a Financial Bill? If it is a Money Bill or a Financial Bill? If it is a Money Bill, the proviso says, it cannot be suspended. If it is a Financial Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: By this motion, I submit that what this House is being asked to do is not to suspend a rule only, but suspend the provision of the Constitution. That cannot be done by this House.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): We cannot do it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: They themselves agree that it is a Money Bill by introducing the motion. You can suspend the rule, I can agree. But the House has no power—it is *ultra vires*—to suspend any provision of the Constitution.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): As the hon. Member, Mr. Kamath also said, the attempt by the Government through this motion is to amend the Constitution. It amounts to that. If you are not able to define what is a Money Bill, if you are not able to clear the position whether it is a Money Bill or a Financial Bill... (*Interruptions*) If they consider that it is a Money Bill, then it amounts to the amendment of the Constitution. But so far, my understanding is that they have not considered that it is a Money Bill.

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि इस को टेक्नीकली मनी बिल नहीं कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a constitutional provision. It is not technical, it is a constitutional provision.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): It is for you to decide whether it is a money Bill or not.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No; it is for the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe the satisfaction of the Speaker is final.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: So far as proviso of rule 74 is concerned, the embargo is on any money bill, under Article 110, being referred to a joint committee, it is a provision under the rules of procedure. So, it is for you to decide. If it is a money bill, then it cannot ordinarily be referred to a joint select committee, unless the House suspends that proviso which says:

> "Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made...."

and clause (iii) refers to the joint committee of the Houses, with the concurrence of the Council. I would understand that the rationale behind this is that normally, Rajya Sabha does not participate in matters pertaining to money bills. This is going to be a joint select committee of the two Houses. Therefore, this embargo has been provided in the two rules. If, you, in your wisdom, decide that it is a money bill, then it can be referred to a joint select committee, only by suspension of the proviso. (*Interruptions*)

So far as the proviso is concerned, it is not a part of the Constitution. Requirements of Article 110 say that the money bill has to be introduced in this House. This cannot be suspended by so lightly, but so far as the rules of procedure are concerned, they can be suspended with the concurrence of the House, and all that depends upon you. There is nothing irregular, and there has been a precendent in the past, I am told.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take a stand. What is your contention: is it a money bill or a financial Bill? Of course, the final decision is mine.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Our understanding is that it is a financial Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Then why do you want a suspension?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: For the sake of caution. If you rule that it is not so, we will go by your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that there is only one clause which can be said to attract the money bill provisions: only one clause, *viz.*, guaranteeing the re-payment of the principal and payment of interest on the debentures issued by multi-State cooperative societies.....But the definition of money bill says that it must be i.e., the entire thing must be a money bill not one clause alone. Article 110 says:

"(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;

(b) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India...."

Please remember: "if it contains only provisions". This has been interpreted by the courts. And again:

"(c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund.....

(d) the appropriation of moneys.

(e) the declaring of any expenditure....

(g) any matter incidental.....

The bill must contain only these matters.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This is a financial bill.

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a financial bill. Therefore, suspension is not necessary.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: If we go by both the Bills in respect of which the motion has been moved by my colleague that it be suspended, both of them, in all propriety, could have been introduced in either House also, because basically they are financial bills. (*Interruptions*) If we read Article 110, it makes it very clear that it is only in respect of (a), (b), (c) and (d). But here, it is not 'also'. There are so many provisions.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: May be they are not sure whether it is a money bill or a financial bill; but they cannot take rule 388 so lightly and suspend the rule in this fashion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would not mind your declaring that it is not a money bill; and, therefore, rule 388 need not be suspended. But for Heaven's sake, don't suspend the proviso like this.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion, this is not a money bill.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: If you rule that it is not a money bill....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a money bill.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: With your permission, I seek to withdraw the Motion. I beg to move the Bill.

[At this stage, there was throwing of leaflets and shouting by a visitor from the galleries.]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; let us go on

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of Members in more than one State, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely: (1) Shri Ahmed Hussain, (2) Shri Chhabiram Argal, (3) Shri Pradyumna Bal, (4) Shri Rajagopalarao Boddepalli, (5) Chaudhury Brahm Prakash, (6) Shri Botibhai R. Chaudhary, (7) Shri Dajiba Desai, (8) Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara, (9) Shri Mohan Dharia, (10) Shri Ijbal Singh Dhillon, (11) Shri A. C. George, (12) Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde, (13) Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, (14) Shri Hukam Ram, (15) Shri Sambhajirao Kakade, (16) Shri R. Kelanthaivelu, (17) Shri Jawala Prasad Kureel, (18) Shri M. R. Lakshminarayanan, (19) Shri M. V. Chandrasekhara Murthy, (20) Shri S. H. Naik, (21) Shri Ahmed M. Patel, (22) Shri Ram Lal Rahi, (23) Shri K. A. Rajan, (24) Shri Ramdeo Singh, (25) Shri Ramapati Singh, (26) Shri Ram Dhari Shastri, (27) Shri Tej Pratap Singh, (28) Shri Dharma Vir Vasisht, (29) Shri Hargovind Verma, (30) Shri Krishan Kumar Goyal

and 15 from Rajya Sabha,

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of Members in more than one State, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely: (1) Shri Ahmed Hussain, (2) Shri Chhabiram Argal, (3) Shri Pradyumna Bal, (4) Shri Rajagopalarao Boddapalli, (5) Chaudhury Brahm Prakash, (6) Shri Motibhai R. Chaudhary, (7) Shri Dajiba Desai, (8) Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara, (9) Shri Mohan Dharia, (10) Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon, (11) Shri A. C. George, (12) Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde, (13) Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, (14) Shri Hukam Ram, (15) Shri Sambhajirao Kakade, (16) Shri R. Kelanthaivelu, (1) Shri Jawala Prasad Kureel, (18) Shri M. R. Lakshminarayanan, (19) Shri M. V. Chandrasekhara Murthy, (20) Shri S. H. Naik, (21) Shri Ahmed M. Patel, (22) Shri Ram Lal Rahi, (23) Shri K. A. Rajan, (24) Shri Ramdeo Singh, (25) Shri Rampati Singh, (26) Shri Ram Dhari Shastri, (27) Shri Tej Pratap Singh, (28) Shri Dharma Vir Vasisht, (29) Shri Hargovind Verma, (30) Shri Krishan Kumar Goyal

and 15 from Rajya Sabha,

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

[Mr. Speaker]

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

16.34 hrs.

MENTAL HEALTH BILL

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि मानसिक रूप से बीमार व्यक्तियों के उपचार और उनकी देख-रेख से सम्बन्धित विधि का समेकन और संशोधन करने के लिए, उनकी सम्पत्ति और कार्यकलापों की बाबत बेहतर उपबन्ध करने के लिए और उससे सम्बन्धित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों के लिए विधेयक को दोनो सभाओं की एक संयुक्त समिति को सौंपा जाए, जिसमें 45 सदस्य हों, इस सभा के 30 अर्थात् :—

(1) श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस अल्लूरी, (2) डा. बलदेव प्रकाश, (3) श्री के० बी० चौधरी, (4) श्री अनन्त दवे, (5) श्री राज किशन डान, (6) चौधरी हरी राम मक्कासर गोदरा, (7) श्री हरिकेश बहादुर, (8) श्री एस० जगन्नाथन. (9) श्री. कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन, (10) श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय, (11) श्री राम चन्द्रन कडनापल्ली, (12) डा० बापू कालदते, (13) श्री राज शेखर कल्लूर, (14) डा० सरोजिनी महिषी, (15) श्री मल्लिकार्जुन, (16) डा० विजय मंडल, (17) श्री एस० जी० मुरुगय्यन, (18), डा० सुशीला नायर, (19) श्री टी० ए० पाई, (20) श्री के रामामूर्ति, (21) श्री रूडोल्फ रोडरीग्स, (22) डा० सरदीश राय, (23) श्री शक्ति कुमार सरकार, (24) श्री श्री कृष्ण सिंह, (25), श्री एच० एल० पी० सिन्हा, (26) श्री सूरज भान, (27) श्री एन० टोम्बी सिंह, (28) श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव, (29) श्री युवराज, (30) श्री राज नारायण, और राज्य सभा के 15;

कि संयुक्त समिति की बैठक गठित करने के लिए गणपूर्ति संयुक्त समिति की कुल सदस्य संख्या की एक तिहाई होगी,

कि समिति आगामी सत्र के पहले दिन तक इस सभा को प्रतिवेदन कर देगी ,

कि अन्य मामलों में संसदीय समितियों से सम्बन्धित इस सभा के प्रक्रिया नियम ऐसे परिवर्तन तथा रूपभेदों के साथ जैसा कि अध्यक्ष करें, लागू होंगे, और

कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा उक्त संयुक्त समिति में सम्मिलित हो तथा जसंयुक्त समिति में राज्य सभा द्वारा नियुक्त किये जाने वाले 15 सदस्यों के नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे ।"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—(1) Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Alluri, (2) Dr. Baldev Prakash, (3) Shri K. B. Choudhari, (4) Shri Anant Dave, (5) Shri Raj Krishna Dawn, (6) Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar Godara, (7) Shri Harikesh Bahadur, (8) Shri S. Jaganathan, (9) Shri Kacharulal Hemraj Jain, (10) Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, (11) Shri Ramachandran Kadannappalli, (12) Dr. Bapu Kaldate, (13) Shri Rajshekhar Kolur, (14) Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, (15) Shri Mallikarjun, (16) Dr. Bijoy Mandal, (17) Shri S. G. Murgaiyan, (18) Dr. Sushila Nayar, (19) Shri T. A. Pai, (20) Shri K. Ramamurthy, (21) Shri Rudolph Rodrigues, (22) Dr. Saradish Roy, (23) Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar, (24) Shri Shrikrishna Singh, (25) Shri H. L. P. Sinha, (26) Shri Suraj Bhan, (27) Shri N. Tombi Singh, (28) Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, (29) Shri Yuvraj, (30) Shri Raj Narain

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to move:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st March, 1978 and communicated to this House on the 3rd March, 1978 and do resolve that the following 20 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—(1) Shri Nanasahib Bonde, (2) Shri Somnath Chatterjee, (3) Shri Ishwar Chaudhury, (4) Shri S. R. Damani, (5) Shri Giridhar Gomango, (6) Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain, (7) Shri P. Kannan, (8) Shri P. G. Mavalankar, (9) Shri Md. Hayat Ali, (10) Shri Amrit Nahata, (11) Shri Phirangi Prasad, (12) Shri Ratansinh Rajda, (13) Shri Balwant Singh Ramuwalia, (14) Shri Jagannath Rao, (15) Shri Jalagam Kondala Rao, (16) Shri P. M. Sayeed, (17) Shri Surath Bahadur Shah, (18) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, (19) Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, (20) Shri Yadvendra Dutt."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st March, 1978 and communicated to this House on the 3rd March, 1978 and do resolve that the following 20 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely: (1) Shri Nanasahib Bonde, (2) Shri Somnath Chatterjee, (3) Shri Ishwar Chaudhry, (4) Shri S. R. Damani, (5) Shri Girdhar Gomango, (6) Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain, (7) Shri P. Kannan, (8) Shri P. G. Mavalankar, (9) Shri Md. Hayat Ali, (10) Shri Amrit Nahata, (11) Shri Phirangi Prasad, (12) Shri Ratansinh Rajda, (13) Shri Balwant Singh Ramuwalia, (14) Shri Jagannath Rao, (15) Shri Jalagam Kondala Rao, (16) Shri P. M. Sayeed, (17) Shri Surath Bahadur Shah, (18) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, (19) Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, and (20) Shri Yadvendra Dutt."

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Regarding item No. 27, it was decided that it would be taken up in the next

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

session. So, we will now take up Item No. 28.

16.40 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* GROWING STUDENT UNREST IN UNIVERSITIES

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि यह सभा विश्वविद्यालयों में तथा विश्वविद्यालय समझे जाने वाले उच्चतर शिक्षा के अन्य संस्थानों में बढ़ते हुए छात्र असंतोष पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है और सरकार से सिफारिश करती है कि असन्तोष के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए समुचित पग उठाये जायें।"

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, what about item No. 27? Why are you skipping over it?

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 28 is listed to be taken up at 4 O'Clock. The House has agreed to postpone it by half an hour.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Even then the House would like to have some indication of the thinking of the Government in the matter. I am not interested only in a discussion as such. It can go over to the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: When the matter was taken up and postponed, you must have been present.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let him tell the House that the main recommendations of the Verghese Committee regarding autonomy will be implemented as speedily as possible. At least that assurance should be given.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No, there may be different of opinion on the Verghese Committee's report. It should be examined.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Otherwise, bureaucracy is acting in its own way. Let him give some indication as to what Government are going to do in the matter. It is a very serious matter.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Government has said so many times that it is going to give autonomy.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Government stands by its basic commitment to grant autonomy to the broadcasting media, but the shape and kind of its autonomy would depend on the debate in the House. I was keen to have the debate in this session itself, but somehow it has not been possible. So far as the Government is concerned, Government stands by its commitment of granting autonomy.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने सदन के सामने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है और उस का सम्बन्ध देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या से है। मुझे भय है कि अगर हम ने इस समस्या को जल्दी से न सुलझाया तो हो सकता है कि देश का प्रजातंत्र ख़तरे में पड़ जाय और ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति बिगड़ जाय, यहां तक कि वह हमारे काबू से बाहर हो जाय। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और इस को हल करन के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाय।

इस बारे में मार्च, और अप्रैल, 1978 के दौरान पूछे गए सवालों के मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिये, उनसे यह प्रकट हुआ कि पिछल एक वर्ष में जितनी बार हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटीज़ बन्द हुई हैं, शायद उतनी बार आज तक कभी बन्द नहीं हुई हैं। पहल भी कभी कभी यूनिवर्सिटीज बन्द होती थीं, लेकिन अब शायद ही कोई ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी हो, जो कभी न कभी बन्द न हुई हो और शायद ही कोई प्रदेश बचा हो, जहां कोई यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द न हुई हो। इस क आतारक्त एक और गम्भीर बात यह देखने में आ रही है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज के बन्द होने के साथ साथ वायलेंस की घटनायें भी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि सदन में इधर बठने वाले सदस्य हों या उधर बठने वाले सदस्य हों, इस बारे में दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं कि आज जो स्थिति है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है, वह एक चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है, और इस में सुधार किया जाना चाहिए। विद्या

विश्वों की अनरेस्ट का प्रश्न किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह जनता पार्टी या इस सरकार का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि यह सारे राष्ट्र का सवाल है। इस लिए इस सदन की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि हम आज की बहस में कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालें, जिससे विश्वविद्यालयों में शान्ति स्थापित हो और वहां एक ऐकडेमिक एटमास्फियर पदा हो।

मैं समझता हूं कि एक सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि इमर्जेंसी के दौरान, और उससे कुछ दिन पहले, विद्यार्थियों ने देश में प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना के लिए एक जबर्दस्त आन्दोलन किया था। और उनका एक जबर्दस्त भाग इस आंदोलन में रहा। देश में पुनः प्रजातंत्र का निर्माण हुआ, हमें दोबारा आजादी मिली—इसमें विद्यार्थियों का भी बहुत बड़ा भाग रहा है। मैं कहूंगा कि अगर विद्यार्थी इसमें अगुवा न होते, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की काल के साथ अगर विद्यार्थी न चलते तो शायद आज जिस स्थिति में यह देश है उस स्थिति में वह न होता। उन्होंने अपना तन, मन और धन दांव पर लगाकर, अपना जीवन न्योछावर करने के लिए तैयार हो कर एक काम किया, इस आशा के साथ कि अगर देश का राजनीतिक वातावरण बदलेगा तो विश्वविद्यालयों का वातावरण भी बदलेगा। आज मैं समझता हूं कि स्टूडेण्ट्स अनरेस्ट का एक जो सबसे बड़ा कारण है वह यह है कि देश का राजनीतिक वातावरण तो बदल गया, देश में प्रजातंत्र तो आ गया लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से यूनिवर्सिटीज का ढांचा वैसा का वैसा ही रहा, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया। इस देश में प्रेस की फ्रीडम तो आ गई, अदालतों की फ्रीडम भी आ गई और व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता भी हो गई लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटीज का ढांचा वही रहा। अगर उसमें कोई परिवर्तन आया भी तो बहुत थोड़ा आया। विद्यार्थियों की जो आशायें थीं कि हम भी ताजी हवा में रहेंगे वह हवा उनको नहीं मिली। तो इसमें एक यह चीज है।

आज देश के कोने कोने में मांग हो रही है कि इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो कुछ हुआ, जिन्होंने वह किया, उसकी जिम्मेदारी निश्चित होनी चाहिए, उनकी सजा होनी चाहिए और उनको वहां से हटाना चाहिए। आपने शाह कमीशन बिठाया आज वहां पर शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी रखी गई, देश में आशा बनी कि जिन लोगों ने कसूर किया है उनको सजा दी जाएगी ताकि आने वाली सरकार, चाहे इधर की हो या उधर की हो, वह ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करेगी जिससे देश में फिर प्रजातंत्र खतरे में पड़े। यह तो हुआ लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यूनिवर्सिटीज में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मुझे याद है जिन वाइस चांसलर ने एक्सेसेज की थीं, जिन्होंने अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के लिए कत्ल किया, मैं दिल्ली जेल में था वहां पर 12 साल के बच्चे भी मेरे साथ थे, जब हमको कोई वकील नहीं मिला जो कि हाईकोर्ट में पेटीशन ले जाता कि उन बच्चों के लिए परीक्षा दिलाने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए तो मैंने उनकी तरफ से आर्ग्यू किया, मैं भी डिटेन्यू था और वे भी डिटेन्यू थे, वकील ने कहा कि अगर यूनिवर्सिटी वाले चाहें तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर ने लिख कर भेजा कि हम इसके पक्ष में नहीं हैं। बच्चों ने कहा कि हमारी परीक्षायें आप जेल में ले लीजिए, उन्होंने कहा कि हमें पुलिस कस्टडी में परीक्षा देने दीजिए लेकिन वाइस चांसलर नहीं माने और कहा कि सिक्योरिटी के लिए यह बहुत बड़ा रिस्क होगा। इस तरह से दिल्ली में करीब 12-13 सौ विद्यार्थियों के जीवन को धक्का लगाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके लिए मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर छुटकारा नहीं कर सकते कि आटोनामस बाडी है, आटोनामस यूनिवर्सिटी है। अगर कहीं पर हड़ताल हो गई, कोई यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द हो गई तो उसके दो ही कारण सरकार देती है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और जो सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं जैसे दिल्ली, बनारस, अलीगढ़, वहां की हालत भी बड़ी खराब है, वहां के लिए भी सरकार कहती है कि वह आटोनामस है। वह आटोनामस तो है लेकिन आप किस मर्ज की दवा हैं? अगर आप इस चीज को नहीं कर सकते तो आपकी आज्ञा कभी भी फलीभूत नहीं होगी कि देश में शांति पैदा हो। ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा। आप को एक वातावरण बनाना होगा। एक तरह से इस गाड़ी के चार पहिए हैं—एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, जिस में वाइस चांसलर हैं, विद्यार्थी, टीचर्स और कर्मचारी। आज टीचर्स का, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का, विद्यार्थियों के साथ कोई रैपर्ट नहीं है, सब अलग-अलग होते जा रहे हैं और एमर्जेंसी के बाद यह "गल्फ" बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में मैं जानता हूं—वहां जो घटनायें हुईं—यहां एक बात मैं पहले कह देना चाहता हूं और सारा सदन भी इस बात से सहमत होगा कि विद्यार्थियों की मांगें चाहे कितनी जायज हों, लेकिन उन को वायलेंस करने का अधिकार नहीं है, वायलेंस हरगिज नहीं होना चाहिए, जहां कहीं भी वायलेंस होगा, मैं उन को डिसएप्रूव करूंगा, कण्डेम करूंगा और मैंने पहले किया भी है। दिल्ली में जब एक बार घटना हुई थी, जिस में वाइस-चांसलर का आफिस बन्द कर दिया गया था, मैंने यहां खड़े हो कर उस को कण्डेम किया था और उस के बाद उन बच्चों को डांटा, समझाया और कहा कि यह हमारा फ्रीडम नहीं है।

लेकिन इस दफा क्या हुआ—वायलेंस किसी ने किया और जिम्मेदार किसी को ठहराया गया। मंत्री महोदय आज उस के बारे में सोचने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं। दिल्ली के तमाम मेम्बर पार्लियामेण्ट कह रहे हैं और जो एविडेंस आई है, वह भी यही कहती है कि लड़ाई झगड़ा किसी ने किया, जिम्मेदार किसी को ठहराया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी ने जो कमेटी बनाई, वह भी कमिटेड लोगों की थी, कमिटेड होने के बाद भी जो गवाहियां दी गईं, उस में यही कहा गया है कि जो बच्चे निकाले गये हैं, मैं तो उस को रोक रहे थे, वायलेंस नहीं कर रहे थे, जिन के खिलाफ नाम लिए गये, उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, जिन्होंने डेपु-आफिस में आग लगाई, उन के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं—क्या यह सिलबर केस आज

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

डिस्किमिनेशन नहीं है ? इस एटीचूड से आप किस तरह से उनकी भावनाओं को शान्त कर सकते हैं ? मुझे दुख है, मंत्री महोदय ने एक ही बात ले ली है—मुझे क्षमा करें, यहां पर मेरी सरकार है, अपनी सरकार के प्रति मुझे इतने कड़े शब्द नहीं कहने चाहिए, लेकिन मेरी भावना ऐसी है कि मैं उसे रोक नहीं पा रहा हूं । उन का कहना है कि या तो पुलिस उन को ठीक करेगी या जो वाइस-चांसलर हैं, जो कमिटेड हैं, उन के हाथ में बच्चों को आप ने सौंप दिया है । आप यह कह रहे हैं कि यह आटोनामस है, मैं इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं—आप को अपने इस रवैये को बदलना चाहिए । वाइस चांसलर इस बात को जानते हैं कि वे चाहे जो करें, उनके खिलाफ कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए अगर कानून को भी बदलना पड़े, तो आप को बदलना चाहिए—मैं यह मांग इस सदन में आप से करता हूं । यह सदन करोड़ों रुपया आप के लिए स्वीकार करता है, यू० जी० सी० और यूनीवर्सिटीज के लिए हम करोड़ों रुपया देते हैं, क्या यह पैसा हम इस लिये देते हैं कि वे प्रजातन्त्र का हनन करें, बच्चों पर लाठियां चलवायें, उन को निकाल दिया जाय, उन के साथ पार्शियलिटी करें, डिस्किमिनेशन करें और उस के बाद भी वे लोग यहां पर बने रहें—यह सदन इन बातों के लिए पैसा नहीं देता है ।

16.49 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI *in the Chair*]

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि वे अपने रवैये को बदलें और रवैया बदल कर यह आयुमेन्ट न करें कि यह आटोनामस है । आप यहां पर हमारे मिनिस्टर हैं, हमारे प्रतिनिधि हैं, आप यह देखिए कि जो इस तरह के लोग हैं उन को सजा दी जाय, उन को हटाया जाय । यहां एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं—अगर लड़के गल्ती करते हैं तो आप उन को भी सजा दीजिए, मुझे उस में कोई एतराज नहीं है । हम कभी नहीं चाहेंगे कि वे किसी भी तरह का वायलेंस करें । हम चाहेंगे कि एकेडेमिक एटमास्फीयर बने, अनुशासन रहना चाहिए, कोई भी वायलेंस नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन बच्चों में और बड़ों में थोड़ा फर्क होता है ।

अभी स्टीफन साहब यहां कह गये कि वाइस कमीशन बकवास है । राज्य सभा में तो मैंने सुना है कि बहुत ज्यादा गालियां दी गईं और कहा गया है कि हम इस को जनता में ले जायेंगे, यदि कुछ भी कार्यवाही की गई । यह सदन इन बातों को शान्ति के साथ सुन सकता है, क्योंकि हम थोड़े मैच्योर्ड हैं, हमें इस तरह की बातें सुनने की आदत है । लेकिन उन का क्या मतलब है—वे हम को धमकी देना चाहते हैं कि उन का मुकाबला गोलियों से होगा । लेकिन बच्चे इतने मैच्योर्ड नहीं होते हैं, उनके दिल में बच्चा है । उनकी किसी ने आज तक बैठ कर अपील नहीं किया और उन की आशाओं पर पानी फेर दिया । वे निराशा के वातावरण में अंधेरे में भूल रहे हैं और यही प्रमुख कारण है जिस से अनरेस्ट फैलता जा रहा है । इस के लिए आप आल इण्डिया लेविल पर कोई मिकेनिज्म, कोई मशीनरी बना कर दूर करें । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर बच्चों की कुछ शिकायतें हैं, स्टूडेंट्स की, टीचर्स की कुछ शिकायतें हैं वाइस-चान्सलर के खिलाफ तो उन को उस मशीनरी को सुपुर्द कर दीजिए और वह मशीनरी उन को देखे और उन की जांच करे और जांच करने के बाद अगर वाइस चान्सलर की गलती है तो उन को सजा दी जाए और अगर विद्यार्थियों की गलती है तो उन को सजा दें । लेकिन कहीं कसूरवार वाइस-चान्सलर है, तो वही कमेटी बनाएगा, वही आडम्बर करेगा और सजा भी वही देगा । जिस को सजा देनी चाहिए उस को सजा नहीं दी जाती है, तो इस तरह से शान्ति पैदा नहीं होगी । एक कारण तो मेरे ख्याल में स्टूडेंट्स अनरेस्ट का यह है ।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि विद्यार्थियों के सामने एक अंधकार है और उन को पता नहीं कि हमारा भविष्य क्या होने वाला है, वे अंधकार में रहते हैं । There is a complete darkness before them. बी० ए० और एम० ए० करने के बाद भी उन को दोनों समय का खाना मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, इस का कोई विश्वास उनको नहीं है । इस तरह की आज स्थिति है । हम ने वायदा किया है, जनता पार्टी ने वायदा किया है कि दस साल के अन्दर हम हर एक को एम्प्लायमेंट देंगे । मेरा विश्वास है कि हम देंगे लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि वे जो कन्सर्न्ड मिनिस्टर्स हैं उन को कहें कि दस साल का अर्सा तो बहुत लम्बा अर्सा है, हम एक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाएं कि हर साल कितने लोगों को हम एम्प्लायमेंट देंगे और वह टार्गेट आप एचीव करते जाएं । जब इस तरह की बात स्टूडेंट्स के सामने आएगी, तो उन में एक विश्वास पैदा होगा और विद्यार्थियों में कुछ पढ़ने की, लिखने की और कुछ अनुशासन की बात भी आएगी, नहीं तो आज जो सारा ताना बाना है, वह वैसा ही झीना रहेगा ।

एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जब से मैं पैदा हुआ हूं, तब से मैं सुनता आ रहा हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति बड़ी खराब है । जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने भी यही कहा और जब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि शिक्षा पद्धति में बदल आनी चाहिए और जब इन्दिरा जी आईं तो उन्होंने भी यही कहा और वे यही कहती रहीं । अब हम भी यही कह रहे हैं कि शिक्षा पद्धति में बदल आनी चाहिए । इस के लिए पहले कमीशन भी बैठाए गये, दो तीन कमीशन बने और उन्होंने बहुत सारी रिपोर्टें दीं कि क्या होना चाहिए और क्या नहीं होना चाहिए । मेरा ख्याल है कि मैं रिपोर्ट कोठारी स्टोरेज में पड़ी है । अब हमें भी 13 महीने हो गये हैं और क्या हम भी किस तरह से पहली सरकार चलती थी, उसी तरह से चलेंगे । हम ने शिक्षा पद्धति में क्या बदल किया है । पहले 10 प्लस 2 प्लस 3 चलता रहा ।

उस के बाद आपने 8 प्लस 4 और प्लस कुछ और किया है।

शिक्षा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : यह नहीं हुआ है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अब आपने 8 प्लस 4 प्लस कुछ और किया है। 10 प्लस कुछ है या 12 प्लस कुछ है, यह हमें और हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को साफ नहीं है। कहीं कुछ प्लस है और कहीं कुछ प्लस लेकिन टोटल वही 15 साल होता है 10 प्लस 2 प्लस 3 यह पहले आया था और आपने जो किया उस के आंकड़े अभी ठीक से मालूम नहीं हैं। बाद में यह कहा कि इस का स्टेट्स पर छोड़ देंगे और स्टेट जैसा चाहें वैसा करें। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कहीं 10 प्लस 2 होगा और कहीं कुछ और होगा। This is a confusion. I think the Government should have a clear picture in its own mind what type of education they want and the amendment changes they want to suggest to the people.

हम चाहते हैं कि यह चीज क्लीयर होनी चाहिए 13 महीने में यह चीज क्लीयर नहीं हुई है। मेरे पास एक विद्यार्थी के पिता जी आये थे। उन्होंने कहा कि सुना है कि स्टूडेंट्स अनरेस्ट पर चर्चा होगी। मैंने एन० सी० आर० टी० पर पहले एक सवाल उठाया था कि एक से लेकर बारहवीं कक्षा तक कितनी किताबें उपलब्ध हैं ?

"Out of 60 textbooks prescribed by the NCERT for classes I to VIII, only 12 are made available. The position for Classes IX, X and XI is still worse. For XII Standard, for which the students have to appear for the Board Examination in March, 1979, except English and Hindi textbooks, no other textbook has so far been compiled for printing. Since the Publications Division at Patiala House are the sole distributing agents of the NCERT, it is not known what the Sales Wing of the NCERT are doing."

यह हालत है। सभापति महोदय, यह सवाल मैंने एक साल पहले उठाया था और मांग की थी कि किताबें छपनी चाहिएं। उस समय माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि किताबें छप जाएंगी लेकिन अभी तक बहुत सारी किताबें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जब जब बच्चों के पास किताबें नहीं होंगी तो वे पढ़ेंगे क्या ?

सभापति जी आज भी बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटियों में वाइस चांसलर नहीं हैं। मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में बताया था कि उपयुक्त आदमी नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : अब मिल गये हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर यहां बहस होने के बाद मिलते हैं तो बात दूसरी है। आपने यहां स्वयं कहा था कि उपयुक्त आदमी नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने स्वयं यह कहा है कि स्टूडेंट्स में जो आज अनरेस्ट है वह इसलिए है कि उनके सामने अंधकार है। यह अंधकार इसलिए भी बढ़ता जा रहा है कि हमारी शिक्षा की क्वालिटी गिरती जा रही है। हमारे यहां वाइस चांसलर नहीं मिलते हैं जो कि अच्छे हों। यह बात राष्ट्रपति जी ने पब्लिकली कही है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये सब बातें कौन ठीक करेगा ? ये बातें ठीक होनी चाहिए।

17.00

सभापति महोदय, एक सर्वे किया गया है। उस सर्वे में स्टडी की गई है कि टीचर्स बनने के बाद लोग कितनी स्टडी करके जाते हैं और कितना वे पढ़ते हैं। उस सर्वे में यह रिपोर्ट आई है कि 56 परसेंट टीचर्स अपोइंटमेंट के बाद पढ़ते हैं। पहले वे किताबों को देखते नहीं कि क्या किताबें हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि हमारी जो शिक्षा है वह ओबसोलीट होती जा रही है और समय के हिसाब से आगे नहीं चल पा रही है। समय आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है और शिक्षा वहीं की वहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि दोनों का मेल न होने से विद्यार्थियों में अनरेस्ट पैदा होता है। इसके लिए हमें कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए ताकि इस तरह की चीज ठीक हो। हमारे प्रेजेन्ट सिस्टम आफ एजूकेशन में भी बदल होनी चाहिए। हमें देखना चाहिए हमारा एजूकेशन सिस्टम समय के हिसाब से है या नहीं। इसका एक और कारण है इसके लिए मैं भी जिम्मेदार हूं और सभी पार्टियां जिम्मेदार हैं। यूनिवर्सिटियों में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का इंटरफीयरेंस होता है। यह चीज भी इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा हद तक जिम्मेदार है। हम उनको मिसयूज करेंगे, इस तरीके से इंटरफीयर करेंगे तो वहां शान्ति नहीं बनी रह सकती है। बिहार में रिजर्वेशन का सवाल आया। विद्यार्थियों में इस को ले कर कोलाहल मच गया और वहां के सभी विश्वविद्यालय बन्द हो गए। उसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। पोलिटिकल एटमास्फीयर जो बाहर रहता है वह यूनिवर्सिटियों में भी आता ही है। मुझे डर है कि हमारे इधर के भाई अब कोई नहीं हैं। सभी बीच खाती हैं हो सकता है कि एक डिटेल्ड एफर्ट इनकी तरफ से हो जब से कम दिल्ली में साइ कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर जो कार्रवाई होनी उसको ले कर। उस में विद्यार्थियों का उपयोग करके देश में बायोलेंस पैदा करने की एक कांस्पिरेसी हो सकती है। उसके लिए भी आपको सतर्क रहना चाहिए। उसके अन्दर बहुत से टीचर और बहुत से वाइस चांसलर भी शामिल हैं। वे सब इस तरह की बात चाहते हैं क्योंकि इस सरकार से उनको काफी तकलीफ है।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप विद्यार्थियों को पुलिस की लाठी पर या वाइस चांसलर जो वायस्ड हैं उन के रहम पर न छोड़ें। उसके खिलाफ़ पुलिस की लाठी काम नहीं कर सकेगी। आपने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था जून 1977 में कि हम ने इंस्ट्रक्शंज जारी कर दिए हैं यूनिवर्सिटीज को और स्टेट गवर्नमेण्ट्स को भी कि जो विद्यार्थियों के ग्रीवेंसिस हैं उनको हल करने के लिए उनके साथ मिल कर एक कमेटी बनाई जाए और उनके ग्रीवेंसिस को दूर किया जाए और कोशिश की जाए ताकि उनको तसल्ली हो। इन इंस्ट्रक्शंज का कितना एम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है? दिल्ली, बनारस, अलीगढ़ में क्या इम्प्लीमेण्ट किया है आपने? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने तो किया ही नहीं है, यह मुझे मालूम है। यही कुछ नहीं हुआ तो वहां क्या हो सकता था। मैं जानता हूं कि जब कभी किसी वाइस चांसलर ने बात की है तो केवल राड के साथ की है, बराबरी की हैसियत उनको दे कर बात नहीं की है। केवल इंस्ट्रक्शंज इशू कर देने से काम नहीं होगा। अगर वे इनको इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं करते हैं तो आप क्या करेंगे? यह कहेंगे कि आटोनोमस हैं?

Is it the only reply that it concerns the State Governments? Are you here only to look after the Ministry of Education? They have been given crores of rupees. You cannot take the plea that it is an autonomous board or a university and you cannot interfere in their affairs. Nobody can take this plea. You should not be a passive spectator and a most ineffective person. You must be effective and you must see that action is taken against those who indulge in illegal activities.

अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो कभी मामला ठीक नहीं होगा। कभी भी लाठी गोली से काम नहीं चल सकता है। पिछली सरकार ने सब स्टूडेंट कमेटीज तोड़ दी थीं। तब तानाशाही थी। आप तो इनको बनाएं।

दिल्ली का एक प्राबलम मैं बताता हूं। मैंने दिल्ली में होस्टल एकमोडेशन के बारे में सवाल पूछा था और आपने उत्तर में बताया था कि आपके हिसाब से होस्टल एकमोडेशन जितनी चाहिए उसकी पंद्रह परसेंट भी नहीं है। किताबें नहीं हैं, होस्टल एकमोडेशन नहीं हैं। टीचर्स की कहानी अपनी अलग ही कहानी कहती है। पचास परसेंट जिन के मार्क्स थे या जो थर्ड क्लास थे उनको रख लिया गया है और जो पी०एच०डी० थे उनको नहीं रखा गया है। पोलिटिकल प्रेशर में आ कर उनको भर्ती कर लिया गया, इनकम्पीटेंट टीचर्स को भर्ती कर लिया गया। नूरुलहसन साहब मिनिस्टर भी रहे और प्रोफेसर भी बन गए। एक मि० निगम हैं। वह प्रोफेसर भी बन गए हैं, और भी कुछ बन गए हैं। कोई क्राइटीरिया नहीं है। कह दिया जाता है सिलेक्शन पोस्ट है, हम क्या कर सकते हैं। अब अगर सिलेक्शन ही गलत किया गया है तो क्या किया जा सकता है? इनकम्पीटेंट टीचर्स हैं। आपने यह भी कहा है कि किताबें नहीं हैं। होस्टल एकमोडेशन की कमी है। सारे कालेज ओवर क्राउडिड हैं। एक-एक कालेज में दो, ढाई हजार बच्चे हैं जिसकी वजह से कोई रैपर्ट विद्यार्थियों और टीचर्स के बीच में नहीं रह गया है। तो नतीजा यही होगा। मैं चाहूंगा सरकार इस बारे में निर्णय ले कि हायर ऐजूकेशन सब के लिए है या कुछ लोगों के लिए है? हायर एजूकेशन किस हद तक सब के लिए करनी है और किस हद तक सब के लिए नहीं करनी है, क्योंकि उसकी जो क्वालिटी है वह मेन्टेन होनी चाहिए और उस हिसाब से सब चीज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और उसके बारे में कोई पौलिसी सरकार को बनानी चाहिए।

एक चीज और चाहूंगा कि जितनी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं उनकी आप मीटिंग बुलाइये। अब एक साल से चर्चा चल रही है, मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि बुलायेंगे। एक साल तो ऐसे ही चला गया, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि समस्या और भयानक होती जा रही है। जब चीज एक वोल्कैनों पर रखी हुई है जो कभी भी फट सकता है तो उसमें एक दिन की भी देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं जानता हूं कि आपने कुछ वाइस-चांसलर्स को बुलाया है लेकिन वह तो कुछ इधर कमिटेड हैं, कुछ उधर कमिटेड हैं। लेकिन आपको पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की मीटिंग जल्दी बुलानी चाहिए और कोड आफ़ कंडक्ट तय होना चाहिए, और सबसे पहले यह होना चाहिए कि मांगें कितनी भी जायज हों लेकिन हम वायलेंस नहीं करेंगे, और इसको सब मानेंगे। और उसके साथ-साथ जो बच्चों की, कर्मचारियों की, टीचर्स की दिक्कतें हैं उसके लिए कोई मशीनरी बनानी चाहिए जो वाइस-चांसलर से इंडिपेण्डेंट मशीनरी हो, और वहां पर जो निर्णय हो वह फ़ाइनल माना जाय। और जब तक पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का ऐक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं रुकेगा तब तक शांति नहीं होगी।

मैं चाहूंगा कि 10 प्लस 2 प्लस 3 का भी मामला साफ़ हो जाय कि आपकी पौलिसी क्या है? क्या चाहते हैं आप कि हर एक स्टेट में अलग-अलग सिस्टम होगा? मेरी राय है कि शिक्षा कानकरेंट विषय होना चाहिए, स्टेट सबजेक्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। जब तक शिक्षा ठीक नहीं होगी देश में प्रगति नहीं हो सकती। तो मेरी मांग है कि इस ऐजूकेशन को कानकरेंट सबजेक्ट करना चाहिए और सरकार राज्यों को गाइडलाइन्स दे जिसके आधार पर देश की इंटेगरिटी और डेमोक्रेसी बनी रहे और चरित्र का निर्माण हो, एक ऐकेडेमिक ऐटमास्फ़ीयर यूनिवर्सिटी में रहे। यह सरकार को देखना चाहिए।

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी (मैगजदाई): किसी के दिमाग में नहीं आता है।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): पार्टी का डिसीजन है।

श्री एस० एस० पटवारी : पार्टी का डिसीजन नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : एक चीज जो मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय क्योंकि स्वयं प्रोफेसर हैं, वह सब चीजों को समझते हैं और मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं कि उनको मेरे से ज्यादा ज्ञान है शिक्षा के बारे में, सारे जीवन का अनुभव उनके पास है, तो क्या बदल आप करना चाहते हैं ऐजूकेशन में, वह जल्दी से जल्दी क्यों नहीं करते हैं। आपको करना चाहिए ताकि ऐजूकेशन परपजफुल और मीनिंगफुल हो और बच्चों में विद्यार्थियों में विश्वास आये। जिस तरह ये तेरह महीने निकल गये हैं, उसी तरह पांच साल भी निकल जायेंगे। पिछली सरकार और हम सब लोग यह रागिनी अलापते रहे हैं कि ऐजूकेशन को बदलना चाहिए। इस को कौन बदलेगा ? मुश्किल यह है कि स्वयं डा० चन्द्र ने कहा है कि एजूकेशन बदलनी चाहिए। लेकिन वह बदलेगा कौन ? क्या मैं बदलूंगा, या ये माननीय सदस्य बदलेंगे या सभापति महोदय, आप बदलेंगे ? इसको तो मंत्री महोदय ही बदलेंगे। तो फिर वह क्यों नहीं बदलते ? इन तेरह महीनों में उन्होंने शुरुआत क्यों नहीं की ? इस बारे में डायलाग और डिसकशन होनी चाहिए और उस के बाद फ़ैसलों को लागू करना चाहिए। इस के लिए एजूकेशन को कानकरन्ट लिस्ट में रखना जरूरी है।

मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह कुछ ज्यादा इफ़ेक्टिव हों और थोड़ा ज्यादा एसर्ट करें। वह बहुत ज्यादा सीधे हैं। ये बातें कहते हुए मेरे मन को दुख हो रहा है; मुझे खुशी नहीं हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय को यह देखना चाहिए कि जहां जिस की ग़लती हो, उस को ठीक किया जाये। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन सुझावों पर विचार करेंगे और एक सप्ताह के अन्दर अन्दर इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे।

दिल्ली में जिन लड़कों को रस्टीकेट किया गया था, और जब सारा एविडेंस कोर्ट के सामने रखा गया, तो कोर्ट ने उन्हें एग्जामिनेशन में बैठने की इजाजत दे दी और यूनिवर्सिटी को नोटिस दे दिया। क्या हमें बच्चों को कार्ट में जाने के लिए मजबूर करना चाहिए ? तो फिर हम लोग किस लिए हैं ? ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

एक दुर्भाग्य की बात यह भी है कि इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में जो लोग खुशामदी थे, वे आज भी खुशामदी बने हुए हैं। बटरिंग करने में वे पहले के एक्सपर्ट हैं। वे पहले उधर भी बटरिंग करते थे और अब उन्होंने इधर भी करना शुरू कर दिया है। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हम जो कदम उठाना चाहते हैं, हम नहीं उठा पाते हैं, क्योंकि उन के भी हिमायती हैं—हमारी ही पार्टी में उन के हिमायती मिल जाते हैं। दिल्ली के बारे में कहा जाता है कि अमुक अमुक व्यक्ति उन की पीठ पर हैं, इस लिए उनके खिलाफ़ कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। यह स्थिति सब यूनिवर्सिटी में है, और यह खत्म होनी चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री को भी इस बारे में एनक्वायरी सुपुर्द किये हुए कई महीने हो गये हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती है कि वह इतनी जल्दी इस काम को खत्म कर दें, क्योंकि उन को सारे देश का काम देखना होता है और उन पर बहुत भार है। इस लिए मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूं कि उनकी कोई कमी है। लेकिन जितनी देरी होती जायेगी, उतनी ही यह खाई और बढ़ती जायेगी।

इस लिए मंत्री महोदय इन सब बातों पर विचार करें, वह एक यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करें, वह ज्यादा इफ़ेक्टिव हों, वह पैसिव स्पेक्टेटर न रहें और इस मामले में सिर्फ़ पुलिस की लाठी पर डिपेंड न करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its concern at the growing student unrest in universities and other institutions for higher education deemed to be universities and recommends to the Government to take appropriate steps to remove the causes of unrest."

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I want to know what is the time fixed for the debate?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Four hours.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"by providing relevant education and training in head, hand and heart; medium of instruction through mother tongue; providing stress upon Indian culture; providing common school and abolishing Public Schools; by abolishing compulsory membership of students union; introducing at least 2 months social work every year curtailing vacancies; delinking examination with educational curriculum, delinking examination with degrees and degrees with jobs and introducing moral and spiritual instructions in educational institution." (1).

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"so that peaceful atmosphere is created in schools, colleges and universities and the students may feel that after passing out of universities their livelihood and future is secure." (2)

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAIN YADAV: I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and in view of the fact that the present system and management of education as well as outlook thereon are responsible for this situation, further recommends that a high level Committee be constituted which may convene a national convention of educationists and social workers and in consultation with them, suggest radical changes and submit its report to the House within six months so that a decision could be taken thereon without delay and the House also condemns those who instigate the students out of political motivation." (4)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"by ending the monopoly of upper classes in the higher education; enforcing reservation for the productive classes in the academic sphere and substituting production oriented education and society oriented culture to the present sterile decadent one carrying the stamp of colonial past." (6)

SHRI ANANT DAVE (Kutch): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"by providing such education as they should feel that they are the true architects of this country and after finishing their education they would certainly get jobs." (7)

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

after "and recommends to the Government to"

insert "make radical changes in the system of education and make it job-oriented and" (8)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: (Cannanore): Sir, we are discussing a very important subject. The result of the discussions, I am sure, will be watched with keen interest by the entire student community in the country as well as the other sections of people of our democratic country.

Sir, while moving this Resolution my friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta placed many important points before us. With some I may not agree; with a few I might agree with him.

But, I must say at the outset that the problem of student unrest should be viewed from a different angle than that which has been posed by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

The student reflects the social unrest in the society in which we are living.

If a society is relatively calm and if they move forward smoothly and if the policies of the Government—whichever party is in power—give relative satisfaction to the younger generation then, in that society, there will be little scope of student unrest.

If a society is in turmoil and in revolt then I cannot expect the student community to be submissive. Especially the mood of the students who are in the universities will not reflect the mood which is existing in the society

So, I approach this problem from this angle. I am sure many of my friends sitting on that side will also agree with me on this point.

In this country—and for that matter, in the entire world—we can see the phenomenon of revolt on the part of the younger generation whenever they are dissatisfied and discontented with vital issues which concern the nation.

In our country during our freedom struggle the student community responded magnificently and they took part in every freedom struggle that we waged. They were the most effective instruments in carrying forward the freedom struggle. But soon after independence we found that the phenomenon of student unrest was coming more and more to the forefront. It is not something happening in the recent period alone.

What has happened? Without going into the details one can say this. There is a big gap between promises and performance. The gap is widening. There were promises about a new life in Independent India: promises about economic reform; promises about democratic rights, promises about a better system of education, promises of an education which will make them more useful citizen in their life later, all these promises were belied. As problems grew up, they started revolting against this system, against the whole attitude of the society towards them. And then perhaps Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta will agree with me on one point, that is, when people come to power as you have now come to power, that is, your party, an attitude will develop, the attitude of sermonising the students saying "don't misbehave, be disciplined and we will do everything good for you." But that will not be enough and that will not be sufficient. The point is that there were people sermonising the students on that side when you were all along sitting on this side and we are hearing a little bit of sermons from you now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have not given any sermon.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You did not try to do that. Now, let us go to the basic problem which the student community is facing today. Let us be sympathetic to them. I do not say that you are not sympathetic to them. The problem of unemployment is one of the most acute problems among the younger generation. The Janata Government made a promise and the Prime Minister had mentioned—you also made a suggestion—that in ten years the problem of unemployment would be wiped out. But what are the instructions through which you are going to implement those promises. I am not going to make it a debate on the problem of unemployment. The result has shown in one year's time, as it was revealed in the Economic Survey—Shri Kanwarlal Gupta wanted year to year programme and here is the year to year programme presented by your Government in the Economic Survey of India —that there will be 12 per cent increase in one year. 12 per cent increase of unemployment in one year will be there and your promise is that in ten years you are going to wipe out the problem. Who will believe that? In the next year, it is going to increase. There is no doubt about it.

Then, Sir, there will be revolt. Another problem which I do not want to refer here just now but I would mention about it that when you were speaking, I think there was a slogan shouting outside and there was hushing up also. The students of Kanpur came here to say that their Vice-Chancellor should behave properly. The problem which you raised, of shouting and killing is no remedy, arrest is no remedy to the problems of the students. They came here to tell us about the problems on the day when Shri Kanwarlal Gupta, one of the leading luminaries of the Janata Party, was raising a discussion on this subject. But what is the reply the

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Minister is going to give today? The condition in our country is that almost in the entire North Indian States where the Janata Party swept the polls, the educational institutions, the higher educational institutions have come to a state of an absolute paralytic situation. It is not a very enviable thing. You cannot deal with these problems merely as a law and order problem. There, you have dealt with the question of educational reform and the democratic rights of the students. When coming to the problem of educational reforms, one of the most menacing problems is the problem of examination. I have been going through the reports of most of the students agitation these days; the students find question papers very tough and they refuse to answer them; you bring police to make them answer the tough questions; they find that the invigilators are misbehaving or they have complaints, genuine or not. Anyway examination reform is a matter of urgent importance. I know the government will say : we have appointed so many committees and they have made so many recommendations and we are trying to implement them. But that is no solution. In the last thirty years the country was hearing all this but not much appreciable change in the basic character of the examination system in our country has been made during this period by any recommendation. Let us take the students into confidence; sometimes it is good. Let us have a meeting of the students, teachers and people who are interested in education, educationists; let them discuss how this problem of education reform, particularly the problem of examination reform can be solved. The solutions which they suggest might be better than the suggestions of so many experts who may have very little relation with the student community. I hope such a step will be taken by the government.

Coming to the text book problem, which Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta raised, it is not merely a question of text books not being distributed. What are the contents of those text books. The contents in many cases are unrelated to Indian lives and the students find it extremely boring to read about things that have no relevance in today's society or to our country. So the content should be made something which is related to his life, something which will be useful to him as a citizen of this country, something which will uphold national traditions as well as national goals the country pursues. I will say that Marxism should be made a subject for students to learn; I do not know whether Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta will agree to that. When you speak of socialism, Marxian socialism should be taught; it is essential. The idea of secularism should be put across and the students should learn in an atmosphere of secularism. The idea of democracy should be practised, not only preached; it should be practised in the university campus by giving them the right to form students' union and giving them the right to have adequate participation in the administration of academic matters of the university. There should be democratic functioning of students unions. It should be statutorily ensured in all the universities and colleges and that should become a forum for the entire student community of India to express their problems, not only for expressing their problems but to participate in creative, constructive activities! there should be adequate student participation in the administration and academic matters. I must even say that even in the framing of questions for examinations, student participation is good. It is my view. In the examination halls, open text book policies should be adopted.

Another important problem is about the teacher. Mr. Gupta said that the teacher was not studying enough to teach the student community. I may also agree that he is not studying properly. Then what about his living

conditions? Do we take care to see the condition in which the teacher is living? It is good that the hon. Minister of Education is coming from West Bengal. I will draw his attention to the famous film directed by Satyajit Ray, *Janaranja* in which you find the example of a Calcutta teacher and how he values examination papers, under what conditions and with what result. He is using a kerosene lamp almost flickering out and mosquitoes are coming. The teacher is not having a proper spectacle to look at the paper; because that is an old one, he is searching for a friend's speaks and the friend has gone to Calcutta and the teacher has to evaluate the paper the same night and he did it without seeing the paper and the result was, he created some frustration in the minds of the students. Therefore, the living condition of the teachers should be improved.

Finally about violence and the role of the political parties, to which Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta referred in his speech, I am in full agreement with him when he says that the students should not indulge in violence. But I must make an appeal to the ruling party, because they are more responsible for that, that they should create such a condition in the country that the students will not indulge in violence. If you send police vans to the Universities often and if you try to find solution with an iron-hand to their genuine problems, then violence will be there because it will be retaliated in the same fashion by the student community. After all, you should not forget the fact that you are dealing with the younger people, inflammale material. You should be very careful, very sympathetic and very tactful in dealing with them. If that situation is created, there will be little scope for violence.

About the Emergency. If you think that the student community is revolting because the Government is not taking those measures of democratisation in the Universities in tune with what has happened in the last Election, I may disagree with that. I do not think that that is the main thing. That may be one of the smaller problems in their minds. The main thing is that the student community is seeing another failure in place of the Congress failure.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is not the main thing. You do not understand it because you have not suffered. Those who have suffered can understand it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not know whether you suffered or I suffered.

If that was true, in the recent election in the Northern Indian Universities, Akhila Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, whose suffering is known to Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, would not have faced such a total reverse, it faced. That is not the problem. Those who championed the struggle in those days were rejected by the student community because in the minds of the student community, expectations were roused in the name of total revolution, speaking against corruption, promising new values, new life, but they do not find that that is being practised. So, they find that whereas the Congress failed during the last thirty years, the Janata Party in the thirteen months has presented the same dismal picture of failure. If that picture of failure is further presented there will be further revolt and unrest among the student community. There is no point in finding *alibi* that Congress is creating. Congress is not that powerful to create that; it is not that when they switch on, the students revolt. No. If you succeed in solving their problems, in reforming education, in promising them employment, a democratic atmosphere in the Universities, academic freedom, right of participation and democratic rights, I am sure that you will succeed in creating an atmosphere, where there will not be student unrest. Your failure is rather faster than that of the Congress and that is why I think there is

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

student unrest. I hope the Janata Party will take sufficient attention from the experience of the last thirteen months to solve those problems and that will bring credit to them.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

सभापति महोदय : आप केवल दस मिनट में । बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं । मुझे घंटी बजाने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : छात्र असन्तोष का विषय पुराना भी है और साथ साथ महत्वपूर्ण भी । इतने थोड़े समय में इस पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डालना मुश्किल है । छात्रों का असन्तोष केवल भारत में ही ऐसी बात नहीं है । यूनान में भी प्राचीन समय से यह था । सुकरात ने भी कहा है कि ऐसे छात्र थे जो उपद्रव किया करते थे । वाल्मीकी रामायण में भी लिखा गया है कि कई प्रकार के छात्र थे जो बराबर उपद्रव करते थे, जो इस आश्रम से उस आश्रम जाया करते थे । पाणिनि ने अपने महा भाष्य में उपद्रवी और अशिष्ट छात्रों की चर्चा की है । हमारे समय में छात्रों में असन्तोष का आयाम खास कर 1950 से उभरा है । तब यह असन्तोष छुटपुट था । 1960 से 1970 तक यह बहुत ज्यादा हो गया । छात्र जगत और खास कर उच्च शिक्षा जगत में यह असन्तोष तीव्र है । इसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी गवेषणायें भी हुई हैं, बहुत सी पुस्तकें भी लिखी गई हैं । शिक्षा के सलाहकार प्रो० हुमायून् कबिर साहब ने भी इस पर विचार विमर्श किया था, स्टूडेंट अनरेस्ट काजिज एंड क्योर 1958 । चंचल सरकार ने Unique Campus 1968. / एस एस सिन्हा साहब ने 1962 में,
The Problem of Student Unrest.
यू.जी.सी. में भी इसके सम्बन्ध में 1960 में विचार किया / यूनियन मिनिस्ट्री ने'
Depth Study Student Strikes 1958 –64
वर्ल्ड अदरहुड ने भी
Understanding Students 1960
इस तरह से और ज्यादा विस्तार में जा कर मैं आपका समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं । इस असन्तोष के कारणों और उसके समाधान बताने के लिए कई समितियां नियुक्त हुई और पुस्तकें लिखी गई । अब उस सब की चर्चा करना बेकार है ।

परसों छात्र असन्तोष पर इंटरव्यू लेने के लिए एक हिन्दी पत्रिका वाले मेरे पास आए थे । उन्होंने कहा कि क्या कारण है कि राष्ट्रपति जी से ले कर एक सामान्य व्यक्ति भी कहता है कि छात्र असन्तोष वस्तुतः कोई बीमारी नहीं बीमारी का वस्तुतः लक्षण है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस देश की शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी जीर्ण शीर्ण हो—जैसी हमारे देश की है उस देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में असन्तोष होना स्वाभाविक है । हम जड़ को नहीं पकड़ते हैं और यही कारण है कि छात्रों में देश में असन्तोष है । वैसा मैंने आप से कहा, कि सब लोग केवल उसका चीरी इलाज ढूंढना चाहते हैं सी आर पी, भी एस एफ को भेज दिया जाता है । कुछ वाइस चांसलर्ज की बात भी मेरे मित्र ने कही है । लेकिन ये सब केवल ऊपर की बातें हैं । जब तक आप गहराई में नहीं जाएंगे तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा । वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति न जीवन देती है और न ही जीविका की गारंटी । जिस शिक्षा से मनुष्य को कोई प्रेरणा नहीं मिलती उस शिक्षा में असन्तोष का फैलना स्वाभाविक है ।

मैं आपको अपना अनुभव बताता हूं । मैं एक डिग्री कालेज के प्रिंसिपल की इंटरव्यू में गया । वहां मुझ से पूछा गया यही प्रश्न कि

What is the cause of student indisiciplne?

छात्रों में अनुशासनहीनता का कारण क्या है । मैंने कहा कि छात्र अनुशासनहीन नहीं हैं । इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि क्या कहते हैं अनुशासनहीन नहीं हैं ? मैंने बहुत विनम्रता से तब जो कुछ कहा वही मैं अब आपके सामने दोहरा देना चाहता हूं । मैंने कहा था:

When officials are corrupt, politicians bankrupt, businessmen cheats, lawyers frauds and we, the teachers, a band of professional wage-earners. How can we expect our students to be disiciplined? They are more disiciplined than they ought to be.

वस्तुतः जिस देश का राजनीतिज्ञ इतना अनुशासनहीन हो कि नामांकन भरता हो राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए किसी का और वोट देता हो दूसरे को । जिस देश के राजनीतिज्ञ, हम अपने को भी उसमें शामिल करते हैं, जो घोषणा-पत्र के वायदों को भी निभायेंगे, उसमें भी संकोच करते हैं, जब सारे जगत में अनुशासनहीनता है वहां छात्रों से कहें कि अनुशासन में रहें, यह कभी नहीं हो सकता । मैं चन्नप्पन जी से सहमत हूं कि छात्रों का असंतोष केवल शिक्षक जगत के ही कारण नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवेश के कारण है । मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी के प्रति आदर रखते हुए भी जो कभी कभी पदायन करते हैं और कह देते हैं कि यह मेरा काम नहीं है बल्कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवेश का है, जब तक वह नहीं बदलेगा तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा, यह कह कर आप अपने दायित्व से मुक्त नहीं हो सकते । आपको देखना होगा सचमुच में शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं तो केवल सामाजिक, आर्थिक पद्धति को दोष देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इसीलिये एक तरफ अगर हम शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं तो हमें साथ साथ समाज में भी परिवर्तन करना होगा । इसीलिये दोनों में करना होगा । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ जो सबसे बड़ा दोष है शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन का । अब हम दिशाहीन नहीं हैं, गतिहीन हैं । जनता पार्टी की सरकार में दिशा की कमी नहीं है, गति की कमी है । मालूम होना चाहिये छात्रों का असंतोष आपातकालीन लौह दंड से जो दबा दिया गया था वह उभरा है और जनता

पार्टी की सरकार से जो नवयुवकों को आकांक्षायें थीं जब उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है तो उनका असंतोष बिखरेगा और इसका कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। इसलिये आवश्यकता है जो काम कांग्रेस सरकार 30 साल में नहीं कर सकी उसको हम लोग 4, 5 वर्ष में करें। डेढ़ वर्ष हो गया अभी हमने 10 प्लस 2 प्लस 3 का श्राद्ध नहीं किया। छोड़िये हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का प्रश्न। लेकिन शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण से शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा होना चाहिये। यह भी अभी तक समूचे देश में नहीं हुआ है। इसीलिए बिहार में अगर लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में पढ़ेंगे तो लोगों को एतराज हो जाता है। हम कहते हैं कि हिसाब का माध्यम हिन्दी होना चाहिये, जिनकी मातृभाषा तमिल है वह तमिल में पढ़ें। इसलिये एक प्रश्न तो सामाजिक परिवर्तन का है, दूसरा शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन का है और तीसरा एक चीज हमारे पुराणों में लिखा है कि यदि छात्र असंतुष्ट होता है तो उसका बहुत सा भाग शिक्षक पर होता है।

शिष्यापराधे, गुरुर दंड : जिस देश का शिक्षक घटिया दर्जे का राजनीतिज्ञ होगा उससे शिक्षा की की क्या आशा हो सकती है। अश्वत्थामा द्रोणाचार्य के पुत्र थे उनको चावल पीस कर दुग्ध के रूप में दिया जाता था "वत्स इदन् दुग्धम" तब उसके लिये एकलव्य अंगूठा दे सकता है। आज तो विद्यार्थी हम ही को अंगूठा दिखा देंगे। इसलिये शिक्षक के चरित्र निर्माण का मुख्य प्रश्न है।

छात्र असंतोष के सम्बन्ध में एक और भी बात है और वह है हमारे और विद्यार्थियों के बीच जैनरेशन गैप। हमारा मानस कुछ है और बच्चों का मानस कुछ है। इसलिये जब तक जैनरेशन गैप को समाप्त नहीं करते हैं उनकी मनोभावना को हम नहीं समझेंगे तब तक हम उनको दिशा भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। आज राजनीति से छात्र नीति का अलगाव हो गया है और यही कारण है असंतोष की ज्वाला कभी भी फूट पड़ती है।

अब मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी के सामने दो, तीन रचनात्मक सुझाव रखना चहता हूं। शिक्षा की समस्या के समाधान के लिए साहस भी चाहिए और कल्पना भी चाहिए। अगर माओ-त्से तुंग ने चीन में शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन किया, तो हाफ वर्क और हाफ एजूकेशन की बात कही। माननीय सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रप्पन, ने रूस की बात कही है। रूस में मेकेन्को ने कहा कि एजूकेशन में एलिमेंट आफ वर्क का समावेश करो। कोठारी कमीशन ने वर्क एक्सपीरियंस की बात कही है। मान्टेसरी ने एजूकेशन थ्रु वर्क की ओर डिवी ने भी वर्क एक्सपीरियंसों की बात कही। अगर हम उस को लागू नहीं कर सकते, तो जिस तरह से आज हम केवल ऐकेडेमिक शिक्षा दे रहे हैं, उस का परिणाम एण्टी माइंड इज डेविलज वर्कशाप के रूप में ही प्रकट होगा।

शिक्षा में परिवर्तन के लिए तीन बातें आवश्यक हैं: मातृभाषा शिक्षा का माध्यम होनी चाहिए, शिक्षा हमारे सांस्कृतिक परिवेश में होनी चाहिए और शिक्षा में ज्ञान और कर्म का समन्वय होना चाहिए।

मैं ने अभी हाल ही में कहा था कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो असंतोष है, उस को दूर करने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री को तात्कालिक कदम उठाने चाहिए। अगर तात्कालिक कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे, तो बहुत कठिनाई होगी। इस बारे में राजनैतिक दलों को भी सहयोग करना चाहिए। आज तो विद्यार्थी और मजदूर राजनीति के दो उपकरण हैं। हर राजनैतिक पार्टी का विद्यार्थियों का भी फ्रंट है और मजदूरों का भी फ्रंट है।

पहले हिन्दुस्तान में 400 कालेज थे, जबकि आज 4,000 कालेज हैं। आज हमारे देश में 100 से ज्यादा यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। शिक्षा का क्षेत्र इतना व्यापक हो गया है कि अगर इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल कोई पग नहीं उठाये जायेंगे, तो छात्रों का असंतोष और अधिक भड़केगा। आज उन के लिए शिक्षा का अर्थ है निराशा, शिक्षा का अर्थ है हताशा। इस लिए जब तक शिक्षा सार्थक नहीं होगी, रेलिवेंट एजूकेशन नहीं होगी, परपजफुल एजूकेशन नहीं होगी, तब तक उनका असंतोष बढ़ता रहेगा।

इस लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वह देश के सभी राजनैतिक दलों को बुला लें, सभी छात्र नेताओं को बुला लें, और उनसे कहें कि राजनीति के जो प्रश्न हैं, वे उन पर राजनैतिक ढंग से लड़ें, लेकिन शिक्षण संस्थाओं, विश्वविद्यालयों, को वे चलने दें। शिक्षा में सम्बन्धित सभी मुद्दों पर विस्तार से विचार किया जाये। जब तक हर एक विश्वविद्यालय में इस प्रकार की चर्चा नहीं होगी, तब तक सी.आर.पी. के बल पर छात्रों का असंतोष कम नहीं किया जा सकेगा, जैसे कि वह पहले भी कम नहीं किया जा सका है।

श्री एच. एल. पटवारी (मंगलदाई) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त की भावना का स्वागत करते हुए कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। कोठारी कमीशन ने कहा है कि बच्चों पर एक्सपेरिमेंट करना सरकार का अधिकार नहीं है। तीस साल तक यह निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है कि हमारे देश में क्या शिक्षा होगी, कैसी शिक्षा होगी। बच्चों की शिक्षा के बारे में जो एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहे हैं। वह सरकार का अधिकार नहीं है। शिक्षा मंत्री स्थिर धीर तरीके से निर्णय कर के देश को बता दें कि हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी होगी।

सारे देश की जनता ने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि शिक्षा भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होगी। हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा कभी भी राज्य का विषय नहीं था, पुराने काल में भी नहीं था।

[श्री एच० एल० पटवारी]

राजा लोग अपना राज चलाते थे, लेकिन शिक्षा कभी भी राज्य का विषय नहीं था। किसी कारण से कांग्रेस शासकों ने इसको राज्य का विषय रखा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में इसका तीव्र विरोध हुआ, देश में असंतोष फैला, इसके लिए आंदोलन हुए, सारे देश के लोगों ने भारत सरकार पर दबाव डाला, सारे देश के प्राथमिक अध्यापकों ने भारत सरकार पर दबाव डाला तब भारत सरकार इसको कानकरेंट लिस्ट में लाई लेकिन फिर भी सेण्ट्रल लिस्ट में नहीं लाई। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी पार्टी के डिसीजन के नाम पर इसको पुनः स्टेट्स को देना चाहते हैं—मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुःख है। आज शिक्षा मंत्री कैसे कह सकते हैं कि यह पार्टी का निर्णय है? पार्टी का निर्णय है कि शिक्षा को कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में रखा जाये। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी आन एजूकेशन ने निर्णय लिया है, सारे मेम्बर्स ने अपनी भावना व्यक्त की है और कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी ने भी निर्णय लिया है, उसके सारे मेम्बर्स ने अपनी भावना व्यक्त की है कि शिक्षा कानकरेण्ट लिस्ट में रहनी चाहिए। फिर आप क्यों कहते हैं कि पार्टी का डिसीजन है? आप पार्टी को क्यों बदनाम करते हैं। इससे सारे देश के अध्यापकों में असंतोष पैदा हुआ है। पार्टी का ऐसा निर्णय कभी नहीं है। हम इसका घोर विरोध करेंगे। अगर इसके लिए संविधान संशोधन आयेगा तो मैं कहता हूं कि हम इसका काम रोक देंगे, हम उसको कभी भी पास नहीं होने दगे। चाहें हमारी जान चली जाये लेकिन हम कभी भी शिक्षा को कानकरेण्ट लिस्ट से स्टेट लिस्ट में नहीं जाने देंगे। कोई भी इसको लायेगा, हम उसका घोर विरोध करेंगे, हमारी पार्टी के मेम्बर्स इसका विरोध करेंगे। भीतर और बाहर सभी जगह इसका विरोध किया जायेगा। चाहे कुछ भी हो हम सारे देश में घूम घूम कर कहेंगे कि शिक्षा कानकरेण्ट लिस्ट से नहीं निकलनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप आइंदा कभी भी न कहें कि यह पार्टी का स्टैण्ड है कि शिक्षा कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट से स्टेट लिस्ट में चली जाये। अगर मंत्री जी की ऐसी अपनी व्यक्तिगत भावना हो तो कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन उनको पार्टी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए। आज सारे देश के, अध्यापक जो कि जनता पार्टी के साथ थे, वे उससे अलग होते जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से सारे स्टूडेण्ट्स जोकि जनता पार्टी के साथ थे वे भी अलग होते जा रहे हैं। क्योंकि हमारी कोई शिक्षा नीति है ही नहीं। मैं कहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी के 13 महीने के शासन में दस प्लस दो प्लस तीन के अलावा और कोई बात जनता ने नहीं सुनी। यह दस प्लस दो प्लस तीन क्या होता है, यह कोई भी नहीं बतला सकता। आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता भारतीय शिक्षा चाहती है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ऐसी शिक्षा चाहती है जिससे कि देश में साम्यवादी समाज का निर्माण हो। अगर देश में साम्यवादी समाज का निर्माण होगा तो इस देश में पूंजीपतियों की दलाली नहीं चल सकेगी। आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता चाहती है कि इस देश के सभी बच्चों को एक ही किस्म की शिक्षा प्राप्त हो।

मैं अभी राजस्थान गया था जहां पर मैंने देखा कि गांव के स्कूलों के लिए भवन नहीं हैं। उसके विपरीत आज दिल्ली में सवेरे मने एक स्कूल देखा जिसकी बिल्डिंग के लिए चार-पांच लाख रुपया दिया गया होगा। हमारे असम में जो गांवों के स्कूल हैं वहां पर मैंने देखा कि उसके सारे दरवाजे और खिड़कियां खुली रहती हैं। ऐसे स्कूल है जिनमें ऊपर से पानी गिरे। ऐसी खिड़कियां हैं कि किनारे से बैल अन्दर घुस जायें। और नीचे इतनी गन्दगी जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं। कहने का मतलब यह कि जो भी सबसे खराब हालत में भवन दिखाई दे उसको समझ लेना चाहिए कि यह विद्यालय है। हमारे यूनिवर्सिटी के बच्चों के दिमाग में यह भावना नहीं रहनी चाहिए कि बिड़ला जैसे सेठों के यहां पेशाब करने की जगह बनवाने पर भी बीस हजार रुपए लगते हैं। और हमारे पढ़ने के लिए जो भवन हैं उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। जब बच्चे ऐसा देखेंगे तो कैसे उन के मन पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा, कैसे उन के दिल-व-दिमाग में अच्छी भावना पैदा होगी कि हम स्ट्राइक न करें। वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि स्ट्राइक करें या इनडिस्प्लिण्ड बनें। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों के दिल-व-दिमाग में यह भावना है कि हमारी जो आशायें थीं, वे पूरी नहीं हुई। उन आशाओं को पूरा करने के लिए हम ने क्या किया है? मैं तो यह देखता हूं कि उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है कि देश में क्या होना चाहिए। जब तक हम इस में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे—मैं समझता हूं कि यह असंतोष इसी तरह से बना रहेगा और इस के परिणाम हम को आगे चल कर भुगताने होंगे।

अब मैं तीन-चार सुझाव देना चाहता हूं :—

(1) विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष का क्या कारण है? विभिन्न समयों पर जो कमेटियां बनी और उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए—उन सुझावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वर्तमान राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए—असंतोष के कारणों का निश्चय किया जाना चाहिए।

(2) बच्चों को उकसाने के लिए कौन-कौन से राजनीतिक दल काम कर रहे हैं, वे रात और दिन में कब उन को उक्साते हैं — इस के लिए अनुसन्धान करना चाहिए।

(3) हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा व्यवस्था कर्म-केन्द्रित, ज्ञान-केन्द्रित, देश-प्रेम और समानता पर आधारित होनी चाहिए, इस का पाठ्यक्रम इन्हीं आधारों पर बनाया जाना चाहिए।

(4) हमारे गांव प्राथमिक शिक्षा और विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा के बीच में लिंक रहने चाहिए। इस समय प्राथमिक स्कूल और विश्वविद्यालय के स्कूलों या कालिजों में कोई सामंजस्य नहीं है, इस लिए इन का लिंक होना चाहिए।

(5) विश्वविद्यालयों पर जितना खर्च होता है, उस से कहीं ज्यादा प्राथमिक विद्यालयों पर खर्च होना चाहिए, ताकि जो नींव है, वह मजबूत हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ अन्त में मंत्री महोदय से एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। यदि किसी को कान्फरेन्ट लिस्ट से निकालने की आवश्यकता उनके दिल-व-दिमाग में हो, तो वे उस को निकाल दें। हम चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची में रहे, यदि आप ने निकालने की कोशिश की तो हम इस का घोर विरोध करेंगे—इस बात को आप समझ लें।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I have heard the contributions of many of our friends to the debate. I have to agree with Dr. Ramji Singh when he said that there is a huge difference between people who belong to the earlier age and the children and boys who belong to the atomic age. Our aspirations and our thinking are different from their aspirations and their thinking, and we are not able to understand them. That is one aspect.

The second aspect is that they cannot be different from us. When society is bristling with unrest, we cannot say that there will be rest amongst the students. When a student's father is without food, when his parents are undergoing difficulties, how can we thing that he can have peace? In an unsettled society, it is very difficult to think that there will be peace among the students. But I am very much astonished to see that this phenomenon is there not only in our country but it is prevalent everywhere. There are developing countries and developed countries. We see that there is unrest amongst the youth in the developed countries also. Therefore, we must give a thought as to why this unrest is there in countries where the social systems are different, economic systems are different and where disparities are there.

18 hrs.

Now, what we see here? We see that our boys are beating the Vice-Chancellors. Our boys are breaking the bones of their professors. They are breaking heads amongst themselves. In Triputi University, two groups of students broke their heads, fought amongst themselves. In Osmania University in Andhra Pradesh, one group stabbed one leader of the students. In Bihar, they fought among themselves and killed four or five. In North, there is fight amongst students. Why is it so? Our people have said that the unrest is more in the North. It is not so. Everywhere this unrest is there. Even in South, there is unrest. In South also, some of the universities have been closed down. Everywhere this unrest is there. Therefore, we cannot differentiate by saying that there is unrest in the North and no unrest in the South. It is the same everywhere. Our people have said that examination is the cause, absence of educational reform is the cause. But I see that elections are also the cause. We are conducting elections. We want democracy in our universities. I am not against it. But what is the result? Because of the elections in universities, communalism is coming to the forefront. Even those who have made social surveys have said that because of the elections in universities....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This debate is meant for four hours. It should have started at 4 O' clock. But because of unavoidable and pressing matters, we started late. So, at least we should know as to how long it will continue. The other alternative is to carry forward this discussion to the next session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will sit upto 8.30 p.m.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is that the decision of the House? Please take the opinion of the House. Otherwise, there will be difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Four hours were allotted to this and that would be over by 8.30.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा): सभापति महोदय, हमारा प्रस्ताव है कि नेक्स्ट सेशन के लिए इस को कन्टीन्यू रखा जाए। साढ़े आठ बजे तक कोई बैठ नहीं सकता है।

सभापति महोदय: आप कृपा कर के बैठिये लोग बैठेंगे।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I was speaking about elections. The hon. Minister must also find out whether the elections are not a cause for unrest. Specially, in Tirupathi University, in Andhra Pradesh, the elections are becoming a cause for quarrels amongst the students for unrest, for strikes and other things.

The problems of students are different from the issues which they are bringing forward. There may be some problems. They may say, "We are not having text-books; the syllabus is heavy; there are some difficulties with regard to hospitals", etc. But now the students are saying that the Vice-Chancellor must be dismissed; a professor must be transferred. Is it good? Can we allow that? Can we permit it? How to encounter that? These are the problems. Therefore, we must bifurcate the problems that we are facing into two parts, that is, the problems of students and the students who are taking up issues other than the problems of students.

With regard to the problems of students, certainly, the authorities, the universities and also the Government should take more interest and see that their problems are solved. If they want to dictate terms with regard to the posting of a Vice-Chancellor or the transfer of a professor, then, I think, it is beyond them.

Some people say that politicians are also playing. Yes, it is a fact. In some of the universities there are certain violent elements who are instigating the students for their own purposes. I am sorry to say that in the name of total revolution, in the name of utilising youth power, the students have been instigated in Bihar Is it not a fact that this unrest also is a result of that? Therefore, however great a person may be, he must not instigate the students. I understand that the students should understand politics because our life is not separated from politics. The student requires text-books; the student requires food and everything. Life is connected with politics. Therefore, he must understand politics. But is it necessary for him to involve himself in active politics? These are some of the problems

There are so many committees. They have given their impressions. The hon. Minister knows much more about these things because he is in touch with the problems. I have to say one thing that in one of the committee reports I have seen that because of the concentration of students in the colleges—thousands and thousands of students are concentrated there—there is no rapport between the teacher and the pupil. Therefore, I want to suggest to the hon. Minister in regard to having the structural change that instead of 10 plus 2 plus 3, just as in America, why not we have 8 plus 4 plus 2? Then, all the 12 classes can be in the villages and the concentration of students in the towns and cities can be lessened, the problems of students will be lessened and, therefore, we can solve the problems of students to a certain extent.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the motion moved by the hon. Members Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta and Mr. Chandrappan. But I am not one like Bernard Shaw to say that youth is based on the young and the pessimistic mood. I have always a feeling that youth is not properly utilized. But when I saw Dr. Chunder Sahib taking over the portfolio I had a great faith in him and thought that he would solve this problem because he belonged to a party that believed in the total revolution by great Loknaik. I am not going to describe the historical development of student unrest in this country as is done by Mr. Chandrappan and of course to a great extent by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, because he spoke in an entirely different

language which I could not follow. But, anyway, I can understand the substance of it. I feel that student unrest has become a national phenomenon in this country. But it has become a fashion for us also to preach when we cease to be a student.

Last year, I had been to a college and I felt why I was not a student at that time and why I left that profession because we consider that the position of a student is also a profession. For some time, I felt happy because I had the experience of a teacher in a college also. Now I am a politician and being a Member of Parliament, I am talking from this big portfolio and discussing about student unrest in a very philosophical and moral attitude as if this class has failed to understand the moral values and the responsibility of it. As a Member, I also want to repeat what I said on the occasion of vote of thanks to the President's Address. I said: perhaps the generation gap is the main element and that is the reason why we are not able to understand the real reason behind this unrest. The generation gap is so much and the future is going so fast that we are not able to understand and appreciate these people and their aspirations. And very often, we politicians have been the cause to create this unrest not only in the past, not only in the present but we are also paving a ground for the future.

As far as unrest is concerned, I can classify this into two categories. The first category is the category of unrest due to political and personal reasons. The second category of unrest is due to national and greater causes. When Bapuji, our great freedom fighter, the Father of Nation, roused the student population to rise against the British riots, it could never be called a student unrest. I hope all of us will agree to that. In those days, the British people were preaching this kind of unrest among students as very bad for the nation. But I am sure this August House without any exception, will say that Bapuji was correct in saying that it was for the national cause or for the survival of this country that unrest was created in the minds of students and that was justiciable.

After that, after Independence, were also causes because during the time of Loknaik, there was a total revolution by the students. Of course, I never agree with the idea to ask the students to stay away from colleges for a year, to protest against that regime that was considered to be bad in those days and ask the students to keep away from examinations and all that. We never agreed to that, but it was in the name of the total revolution that the students were induced and unrest was there not only in the South, not only in the North but practically in the entire country. But I am not going to blame that inducement. But there is a subtle difference between the reasons that were given by Bapuji and the greater cause of this country's freedom. And subsequent to freedom, any unrest in the minds of the students, if it was created for any cause, I am not going to agree with that that it is the correct method of inducing the students. Perhaps we had inculated in the minds of the people of this country an idea that to revolt is the first aspiration or the show of valour or courage because we have seen, as I said in the beginning, that our national leaders are such as there is a generation gap. As a young student, when I was perhaps seven years or eight years old, I remember how Bapuji used to ask people to come out of the colleges and fight for the freedom of the country. Those people left the colleges and even today I see many people are.... I could have completed my college course and become the Professor of English but for the great call of Bapuji I could not become the Professor of English and so on. But this kind of continuation—I mean doing these things continuously—has been a credit to those people. So, such kind of mentality grew in this counry and even after Independence, such case was put before the students and those students were taken away by that. That is the

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reason why I said, there is a generation gap between that generation and the present generation which wants to make use of the student population for the personal gains. When I say the personal gains, it is not to accumulate the wealth of fill the coffers with money bags but the personal gains of political survival in their own particular sphere. If it is a question of regional politics, they induce the students to regionalism. If it is a question of some fight between two rival groups in a particular State, they may induce the students. Just now it was said that some people were against the Chief Minister of U.P. and the students would have been induced. But I am not going to analyse the causes for this student unrest. But why this is existing in this country is the question. I believe that Dr. Chunder will analyse and understand in a better manner. Some solutions were given by some good speakers.

We find that there is a great difference or gap between teachers and students in this country today. I am sorry to make this remark.—I was one among the teachers for some time and was also a student for a long time. I do not blame the teaching class. It is not that all of them do not deserve to be in that position. Many reasons have been given by many hon. Members—because it is not lucrative or attractive, we have not been able to get proper personal. If you make an analysis, you will find that the teaching profession has become some sort of a stop-gap arrangement for a better profession. Many of these IFS and IAS officers were once lecturers in Colleges before they competed for the IFS and IAS examination. If they get better chances in life, naturally they get out of the teaching profession. In Russia, I am told, the teachers are paid the highest because they are the most respected there. In Tamil Nadu and, for that matter, all over the country, there used to be the proper relationship between the guru and *'Shishya'*. The guru used to be respected because he used to be the real guru those days, but now the guru is only a broker in this country; that is a very unfortunate aspect.

I am not going to refer to UGC or other matters. It is easy to criticise, but it is difficult to analyse and take correct and definite decisions. Taking definite decisions is also easy as far as we are concerned, but it is very difficult to execute them.

I thought that the Janata Government would go into this matter because they said that they were going to present a clean government. They told the students that it was because of corruption that they were not able to get jobs, it was because of corruption they were not able to get through their examinations, it was because of corruption in every nook and corner of the country that the student population was being put to this kind of malady; that was the main reason for the problem of unemployment which was growing from year to year to a gigantic size. They had said all this, but what has happened after they have come to power. Land Action said, 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. I do not say that the present Government is corrupt to the extent of absoluteness. But, in a way, there has been the element of tasting of power. This tasting of power has given rise to this kind of phenomenon in this country. Whenever there is some student unrest in this country, they want to suppress it without analysing the reasons behind it. They want to come with a big cudgel and say, 'Don't do this; it is because of personal motives' and so on and so forth.

A serious problem like this is being taken up at the fag-end of this Session. I do not know what amount of importance they are going to give to this motion because it has been moved by two Private Members. I wish Government had taken this up earlier in the Session.

We always say that the future is in the hands of the youth, in the hands of the students. We always address the students that they are going to be the builders of this country, they are going to mould the destiny of the country according to the aspirations of the people; whether it is the Rolling Plan or the Five-Year Plan, everything is meant for the next generation which is coming up. But it is a sad fact that the same promises were given when we were in colleges. Many of us belong to the lower side of forty. I do not blame the ruling party for these promises which were given. Dr. Chunder Saheb is not very old, he is younger than many Members here. As I was saying, when we were in colleges, great aspirations were aroused in us. We thought that, after 20 or 30 years, the country would flourish, at least 80 per cent of the population would get employment, we would be the creative builders of this country. But it is unfortunate that, even after 30 years, the same frustration is there. In fact, if you want me to put it plainly, with a doubled vigour this frustration has come into this country. I do not understand what it is that has prevented these people from solving the problem of students. That is precisely the main reason for the unrest. If it is a question of some personal gain, there may be some examination dispute, if it is a question of personal gain, there may be some dispute between professors and students or between Vice-Chancellors and students. But it is a common unrest. The reason for the general unrest in this country among the students is that they are not satisfied with the very system of education that we have....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I will conclude, Sir. When we wrote our examinnation, they tested only our ignorance and not our intelligence. Even today in the IFS and IAS examination, they test the ignorance of the student population and not their intelligence. After writing too many examinations and taking Master's Degree, I feel that it is a great waste; unless we have erudition or make an analytical case study, it is a waste for us. They have not contemplated making a mass study about how to make one contribute his intelligence and creativeness. I must quote Burns to get the highest marks in English; I must quote Keynes to get the highest marks in Economics and I must quote Malthus to get the highest marks in population theory. They never ask Bala Pajanor what he thinks about these problems. That is the real malady. We have no understanding of the Indian student from the Indian perspective: we want to understand the Indian student or the southern student or the northern student from the perspective of Russia or the perspective of China or that of America or Europe because we have become a nation throughout, of borrowed intelligence.

You know that in those days the British people trained us to be good clerks in this country. Whenever British education is criticised it is said that because they wanted to govern us by means of brokers and clerks that kind of education was imparted to us. But, what are you trying to do? Because you have succeeded in the British system or the foreign pattern of administration you want to maintain the very system: you don't want any disturbance or hindrance to oppose you because you have tasted power so much that you want to keep to it in the same fashion as the British did. For this reason, here also, instead of clerks you are having B.D.Os and so on. But you do not want creative thinking. I know that there are some young Indian I.A.S. officers who have creative ideas which they want to contribute for the progress of this country. They must have nourished these aspirations from their school or college days, but when they want to express it in the administration, there will be some 'into' marks by the higher administrative authorities, saying 'this will not suit us' and they search for precedents.

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So, would say, unless you allow the student population to have its say and express its creative thinking, and unless you allow them to come forward with solutions and take them up with all seriousness, forgetting your preaching mentality and your great sermonising mentality, this country will not come up. I am not pleading entirely for the student cause, but we always under-estimate the younger generation. This has been the case. I remember that at the age of eleven or so I used to feel that my parents or teachers are not able to understand what I think and what I want to present before them. The same is the case now. We have conservative ideas and a dominating element in us: always, the student is at fault: he must always listen to us, he must always take everything from us and we are not prepared to take anything from that side.

As far as unemployment is concerned, I remember that at many seminars many solutions were suggested but no action has been taken up those lines.

Now, student unrest is a *fait accompli*. We do admit it is a very big malady in this country. But, while solving it, it has to be solved by the students because we cannot only preach to the students: we must put the maximum confidence in their capacity to come out with good solutions. We must trust them and treat them as real citizens of this country because we say 'the future is in your hands'. I remember that Jawaharlal Nehru used to say that he was fond of the younger generation because they are going to rule us. But we are people who have come to Parliament. As far as my Party is concerned, I must say that I am proud of my leader-founder, the great Anna because he had a feeling for students. I will relate one solitary instance. This is not for Dr. Chunder alone but for all the Chief Ministers and Edueation Ministers and all the people in power.

In my college there was a student problem. There was a big agitation going on. When Anna went there to speak, he was booed but finally they started hearing him. Anna spoke for three hours. In those days he was suffering from the worst disease 'cancer.' He asked for water from the students but they refused to give him water. Anna retained his humility and love and affection for its students and said 'all right, you are refusing to give me water, but I will give my life for you so that I may be understand by you because I have a feeling that you are fighting for a cause according to your reasoning.' He spoke and, in the end, the very same students apologised and gave Anna water.

I have given this example because I am proud of my leader. And my present leader is following in the footsteps of Anna. Whoever goes beyond reality, if he practices what he preaches, it is O.K. for us.

As far as students are concerned, we are preaching the same things. If you are going to follow even 10 per cent of what you are preaching, I am sure the student unrest in this country will disappear.

With these words and with a great hope on our Education Minister, great Dr. Chunder Sahib, I conclude my speech. Once I happened to visit his House. I was very much moved by the art that he has created in his House. I saw a number of pictures there. I asked him when he bought those. He told me that it was all his creation. That day, I thought that he was a man of great creative spirit. I was moved and thrilled to see such a great artist being the Education Minister of our country. That day I thought that our education policy will get corrected under his leadership. I do not know what are the pinpricks that he has got in between. Let him bring his creative thinking in this field. Let him be bold and

accomplish all these things. I wish him all well.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for calling me to speak on this motion at this stage. As one who has been in the teaching and academic world for the last nearly three decades, I welcome this discussion. I hope, it proves useful and fruitful. I am only sorry that the discussion has come at the fag-end of the budget session. The motion talks about two things; it expresses concern at the growing student unrest in India and then it asks the Government—though I do not know why Government alone—to take appropriate steps to remove the causes of unrest. Now, Sir, Student unrest as such is not bad at all. Indeed, I am one of those who believe that some sort of student unrest is essential and it is to be welcomed because student unrest at root, at heart, is a spur to progress and development. If there is no unrest, we will all be dead: we want some kind of discontentment and restlessness, so that we can progress. So student unrest is not something which is to be taken a pessimistic view of, but if it takes a turn, which is violent, unproductive, purposeless, without any ideals, without any values, without any moral fervour, then, of course, there is something very "wrong in the State of Denmark", Sir, I was suggesting that student unrest to a certain extent indeed is a spur to progress and vitality. Moreover, let us not despair on another count, because student unrest is not something which is peculiar to our country. It has been a global phenomenon. I would only quote a few sentences of Renu Maheu, former Director General of UNESCO,—Dr. Chunder perhaps knows him—he said:

"This revolt of the young is sweeping across virtually every part of the world; it has taken on the form of an open dispute not only with universities but with society as a whole. With their need for absolutes, the young are less than ever able to tolerate the injustices and disorder of the world."

Sir, in a way, you might say that this is a global phenomenon, not a national problem.

Coming back to our national field, what does one see? One sees that the educational scene at home is far from satisfactory; indeed, it is very dismal. One finds that there are non-academic campuses everywhere. I must tell you, Dr. Chunder, most frankly that as a teacher, I do not feel very unhappy if universities are closed, because even if they are open, what do we do there? We do not teach, there is no experiment in education, there is all kinds of politicking, all kinds of disorder, all kinds of uneducational and unethical things happening there. If this is the order of the day, I sometimes feel, it is better, we do not have such educational institutions. But I am not arguing for a kind of anarchist attitude in education and saying that the institutions should be closed for ever. All I am saying is that the educational scene at home is not only giving non-academic campuses, but one finds, for example, one can say briefly —as I have no time at my disposal— there is no earnestness, there is no sincerity of purpose, no experimentation no exhileration, no sense of involvement or no sense of participation. It does not mean that there are no exceptions. There are good educational institutions, academic bodies, universities, teachers, students, professors, vice-chancellors, principals and management of course, but they are unfortunately only an exception. All this can go to prove that the rule unfortunately is that the academic campuses are becoming more or less, non-academic campuses.

What are the educational needs and requirements, nobody goes into it—neither the teachers, nor the Government nor the parents. As they do

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not go into these things, one finds that the educational needs and requirements are not met. There is also indifference and lack of warmth and lack of understanding towards the younger people. Neither the teachers understand the students nor the parents understand the children and when there is no understanding and no warmth, how do you communicate? After all the entire experimentation in education is to experiment to communicate. If I cannot communicate with my children, if I cannot communicate with my students in my class and if I cannot communicate with my people in this country at all where is the education? Therefore, this lack of communication is also important. That is why there is student unrest. I would say briefly there are several causes and factors which are responsible for student unrest. One of them is inadequate funds. I am sure we will all be asking the Minister of Education to spend more. Then, of course, he will tell us—please vote for more as he will have to spend more. We will have to say that countries which spend proportionately much more on foreign policy matters, diplomacy on all kinds of things and on Defence and spend mighty little thing, precious little thing—on education such countries have no future, Mr. Chairman. So, I would say that inadequate funds, poor facilities, bad equipments of all sorts and inadequate and unsatisfactory teaching methods and wrong examination methods are giving no proper and good results.

Presently, more and more students say the right of copying is my birth right. I pity such students. But why does a student say so? Because he knows if he copies from somebody else, he passes. He does not have to use his intelligence. If he has to copy from somebody else, he passes. These are faulty examination methods. Therefore. U.G.C. and other bodies have to go into this problem. I know they are doing something like this. We must implement their good recommendations.

I would only say this that too much of politics and too little of education is the order of the day of our academic campuses, and that is why one finds student unrest. Moreover, uncertainty, insecurity and fear of unemployment these are haunting our young and blossoming generations of students—boys and girls.

We have to ask a question—who is responsible? We cannot merely say Government is responsible. Government is responsible but basically I have to say the responsibility has to be shared, not blame opportioned. I do not want to blame any one. But responsibility must be shared between teachers and managements—which include administration and vice chancellors and between parents, citizens, leaders and Governments. If you take all of them together and if you can assure the presence of good teachers, by and large. I tell you most of our problems of student unrest will go down. The malady is we do not have teachers of first choice. Teachers are teachers because they could not get jobs anywhere else. They have, therefore, become teachers. If there are teachers by first choice, by first love, then from them by first days of teaching, to the last days of teaching, teachers will deliver the goods because they love their subjects, they love their students and citizens. They love their profession, and thus because of challenging problems and because of such good atmosphere, the problem will be solved. Therefore, I would conclude by saying, if all goes right and proper, the deciding factor if at all one factor is there—important and responsible—I would say, it is the teacher. Then, what is the sum total of all this? In brief, I would say, the student unrest is something which we should not take a very despairing view. We should be vigilant, active, alert, and

we should do something quickly in concrete terms and not leave everything to the Government.

I do not agree with my friends Sarvashri Guptaji and Chandrappan. This mentality of finding fault with somebody else and not doing it ourselves is wrong and, therefore, I would tell the students and my young friends all over the country, that they, the students must rise in some kind of a refreshing revolt, a revolt against universities, against society, indeed against themselves. Unless they find something wrong in themselves and stand in revolt, I am sure it will not be possible to meet this challenge of student unrest. After all, we must understand that all this revolt is ultimately against a certain deteriorating quality of life that one sees in the world. It is not with the availability of comforts that the problem will be solved. If you have comfort in society, yet there is student unrest. Student unrest is now there because students have no fans, for example. If a good teacher teaches good students under a tree, I am sure there is no problem of fans and air conditioning. The question is, are there such good students? The question is, are there motivated students, and good teachers, earnest teachers? If you have these, I am sure, the problem of student unrest would be solved not from the point of eliminating student unrest but converting the bad unrest into a good, welcome, refreshing unrest.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव जिसे आज माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने सदन के सामने रखा है, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है, क्योंकि एक तरफ तो यह संवेदनशील प्रश्न है और दूसरी तरफ यह चिंता का विषय है। हमारे कई मित्रों ने यहां पर जो विचार व्यक्त किये हैं या उन का जो दृष्टिकोण रहा है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा —यदि आप इस समस्या के नेगैटिव पक्ष को ही देखें या एकांगी दृष्टिकोण से इस को देखेंगे इस का निदान ढूंढने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकल पायेगा। यह सही है कि आज, यह समस्या केवल भारत की समस्या है या जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार यहां आई है, तब से उठ खड़ी हुई है—ऐसा नहीं है, मैं इस दृष्टिकोण को स्वीकार नहीं करता हूं।

जैसा कि हमारे मावलंकर जी ने कहा है, यह समस्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और यह युग की और उम्र की, दोनों की समस्या है। भारत के संदर्भ में मैं यह कहूंगा कि कांग्रेस के जमाने में जो शिक्षा नीति के बारे में उस का दृष्टिकोण रहा, वह हम को मालूम है। शिक्षा के बारे में जो पुरानी सरकार की दृष्टि थी, वह बिल्कुल ही अनएमेजीनेटिव थी, कोई कल्पना उस में नहीं थी और इसीलिए जो सुधार होने चाहिए थे शिक्षा नीति के ढांचें में, वे नहीं हुए। आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की बात बहुत कही गई थी परन्तु उस का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला बावजूद इस के कि हम न तमाम कमेटियां, तमाम कमीशन बैठाए। तो एक तो पक्ष यह होगा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार है और इस सरकार के आने में स्टूडेंट्स पावर का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है और इस नाते आज जो लोगों में असंतोष है और जो लोगों में नई आशाएं जगी हैं, उन को पूरा करने के लिए यह आवश्यक होगा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार जो ठोस सुझाव दिये गये हैं, उन को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र क्रियान्वित करे और उसमें कोई देरी नहीं करनी चाहिए। इस के लिए आप को क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। तब कहीं जा कर इस समस्या का निदान हो सकेगा।

दूसरा पक्ष यह है कि आज जो हमारे कैम्पस हैं उनमें जो हालात हैं, उन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए शिक्षा नीति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन हों और जो ठोस सुझाव हों, उन को क्रियान्वित किया जाए। मगर दूसरा जो पहलू है, उस के लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज महाविद्यालयों के अन्दर, आज विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर जो वातावरण है, वह बहुत दूषित है और इस अस्वस्थ्य वातावरण में शिक्षा हो ही नहीं सकती। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों की बात आप को बताना चाहूंगा। पहले में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय को लेता हूं। वहां के उपकुलपति का जहां तक सवाल है, मुझे वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने बताया कि साल भर से विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति विश्वविद्यालय में गये ही नहीं। दूसरा आप का बनारस का विश्वविद्यालय है। वहां पर उपकुलपति है ही नहीं। कई बार इस सदन में यह सवाल उठाया गया है और आज हमें यह मालूम हुआ है कि उस के लिए उपकुलपति मिल गये हैं और वे आज शायद वहां जाएंगे। और दो एक दिन में कार्यभार संभालेंगे। तो एक यह भी सवाल है कि उपकुलपति बहुत से तैयार होते ही नहीं, उपकुलपति मिलते नहीं और अगर मिलते हैं तो वे जाते नहीं हैं। मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि विद्यार्थियों की जो समस्या है, उस को ला एण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न हम नहीं मान सकते परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि जो लोग विश्वविद्यालय या महाविद्यालयों में रहें, वे इतने तुनक मिजाज टाइप के हों या इतने डरपोक हों कि वे वहां काम नहीं कर सके। उस विश्वविद्यालय का प्रशासन ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। उन में नैतिक बल होना चाहिए, नैतिक साहस होना चाहिए। पहले भी विश्वविद्यालयों में उपकुलपति होते थे अगर वे अपने चरित्र से, अपने ज्ञान से, अपने आचरण से और अपने व्यक्तित्व से विद्यार्थियों को प्रभावित करते थे और विद्यार्थियों पर उन का असर पड़ता था। आज जो उपकुलपति चापलूसी से या तिकड़म से शासन करना

[श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी]

चाहते हैं उनमें नैतिक बल नहीं रहता है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों का उपकुलपति के स्थान के लिए चुनाव नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ ही साथ सरकार का भी पक्ष आता है इस मामले में कि आज विश्वविद्यालयों का बन्द होना बिल्कुल आर्डर आफ दि डे हो गया है। पहले जब कभी विश्वविद्यालय बंद होता था तब ऐसा मालूम होता था कि मामला बड़ा गंभीर है। आज आये दिन विश्वविद्यालय बंद करदिये जाते हैं। बजाय इसके कि हम विद्यार्थियों की समस्या का कोई निदान ढूंढे, बजाय इस के कि हम उन से बातचीत करें, कोई रास्ता निकालें, इनको न कर के विश्वविद्यालय बंद कर दिये जाते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस निर्णय लेना होगा। इतना ही नहीं, विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति, वहां काम करने वाले, वहां के टीचर्स, वहां के विद्यार्थी समुदाय, सभी को इसके लिए जिम्मेदार मानना होगा।

मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि जिस समय विश्वविद्यालय बंद हो, उस अवधि का टीचर्स को वेतन भी नहीं देना चाहिए। उस अवधि में यह होता है कि सारा मामला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और विद्यार्थियों के बीच में हो जाता है, सरकार और विद्यार्थी मैदान में आ जाते हैं और अध्यापकों का जैसे कोई रोल ही नहीं रहता। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में भी हम कोई कारगर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ साथ, मान्यवर, कई वक्ताओं ने कहा कि विद्यार्थियों को राजनीति में हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिए। मैं विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष का इसको कारण नहीं मानता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज विद्यार्थियों में कोई राजनीतिक उद्देश्य नहीं है, कोई आदर्श नहीं है, कोई इच्छा नहीं है, कोई प्रेरणा नहीं है जिसके कारण ये सारी विकृतियां विद्यार्थियों में दृष्टिगोचर हो रही हैं। पिछली सरकार ने क्या किया? हमारे विद्यार्थियों के दिमाग को सिद्धान्तों का रेगिस्तान बना दिया। आज विद्यार्थियों के स्तर पर कोई बहस नहीं होती। शिक्षा का जो मूल उद्देश्य है कि आपसी विचार-विमर्श से ज्ञानवर्द्धन, वह वहां नहीं होता। वहां डिस्कशन नहीं होते, विचार विमर्श नहीं होते। अगर उनमें राजनीतिक चेतना हो, मार्क्सवाद, गांधीवाद और जो दुनिया के नये विचार हैं, उन पर वहां चिंतन हो तो उनके व्यक्तित्व में निखार आयेगा, उनके स्वभाव में परिवर्तन होगा और उनमें एक सेंस आफ रिस्पांसिब्लीटी आएगी। आज की शिक्षा तो केवल एक पासपोर्ट फार प्रिविलेज बन गयी है। उसके द्वारा सेंस आफ इन्वाल्मेंट नहीं आती। उसमें यह भावना नहीं आती कि उसे किस प्रकार का आगे जा कर आचरण करना होगा।

एक विद्वान श्री शुमाशर ने "स्माल इज ब्युटिफुल" में कहा था कि यह हिसाब लगाया गया है कि चीन में जो विद्यार्थी यूनिवर्सिटी में एक साल शिक्षा पाता है उस पर तीन किसानों के साल भर का श्रम लगता है और अगर वही विद्यार्थी पांच साल यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा प्राप्त करे तो उस पर 150 किसानों का साल भर का श्रम लग जायगा। अब विद्यार्थी जो विश्वविद्यालय से निकलें, वह ऐसा बन कर निकले कि उसमें आत्म विश्वास न हो तो वह शिक्षा किस प्रकार की है। आज शिक्षा की ऐसी दुरवस्था है कि विद्यार्थी समुदाय किसी लायक नहीं रह जाता है। उसमें कांफिडेंस नहीं आता है। ऐसी शिक्षा को लागू करके जो कि उद्देश्यहीन हो, जिस शिक्षा का कोई उद्देश्य न हो, हम विद्यार्थी समाज को ज्यादा दिन तक शांत नहीं रख सकते। अगर इस समस्या का निदान ढूंढना है तो एक तरफ़ तो तात्कालिक काम करना है और दूसरी तरफ हमें दीर्घकालिक कदम उठाने होंगे। हम शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन कर के ही, किसी ठोस रास्ते पर चला कर ही हम विद्यार्थियों की इस समस्या का निदान कर पायेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस विषय में सभी वक्ताओं ने अपनी अपनी बातें कहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि हमें यह देखना होगा कि यह बीमारी कहां है। बीमारी कहीं है और हम उसका निदान कहीं करें तो इससे बीमारी ठीक नहीं होगी, दब बेशक जाएगी। जिस प्रकार किसी को मलेरिया हो जाए, 104 डिग्री बुखार हो जाए तो उसे क्विनीन की गोलियां खिला दी जाती हैं। उससे मलेरिया दब जाता है लेकिन उससे मलेरिया के मच्छर नहीं मरते। इसी तरह से हम भी छात्र असंतोष का सही इलाज नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हम तो बस इतना देख पा रहे हैं कि आज छात्रों में कितना असंतोष है। जिस प्रकार एक थर्मामीटर यह बताता है कि कितना बुखार है, लेकिन बढ़ते हुए बुखार को वह नहीं रोक पाता, उसी तरह से हम यह देख रहे हैं कि छात्रों में कितना असंतोष है, उसके बढ़ने को नहीं देख रहे हैं। आप थर्मामीटर से यह तो पता लगा सकते हैं कि 1972 में छात्रों में कितना असंतोष था, 1976 में कितना था और अब 1978 में कितना है। यह असंतोष दिनों दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसमें वृद्धि होती जा रही है। जब तक आप इसका सही निदान नहीं कर पायेंगे, इसमें दिनों दिन वृद्धि होती जाएगी। और अपने देश का जो एक कंसट्रक्टिव तरीके से विकास कर सकते हैं वह डैस्ट्रक्टिव हो जाएगा। बचपन में हम पढ़ा करते थे कि एक लड़का है जो अपने सामने ईंटा ले कर खड़ा है। अब इस ईंटे से वह दो ही काम कर सकता है एक रचनात्मक कार्य और अगर उसको आप रचनात्मक कार्य नहीं बताते हैं तो वह किसी का शीशा तोड़ डालेगा इससे। आपकी शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो विद्यार्थियों को रचनात्मक कार्य करने की प्रेरणा दे। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता है तो लड़का विध्वंसक कार्य में लगेगा और इसे कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

छात्र असन्तोष का सब से पहला कारण यह है कि छात्रों के भविष्य की गारण्टी नहीं है। आज किसी भी छात्र के सामने उसके भविष्य की गारंटी नहीं है। इसके बारे

में मैंने बहुत पहले तीन सुझाव रखे थे। पहला यह था कि आप शिक्षा पद्धति को रोजगार उन्मुख बनाएं। राइट टू जाब, काम पाने का अधिकार सब को होना चाहिए और इसको आप मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों में जोड़ें। संविधान में इस को आप स्थान दें। अगर रोजगार नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उसको आप बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था करें। यदि वह भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो इसी सदन में मैंने कहा था कि नौकरी पाने की जो आयु सीमा है, उसको आप खत्म कर दें। पच्चीस साल आयु सीमा आपने निर्धारित की हुई है। 24 साल आयु हो जाने के बाद वह दिन गिनना शुरू कर देता है, अब नौ महीने, अब आठ महीने, अब सात महीने बाकी रह गए हैं और वह पच्चीस साल का हो जाएगा और उसके बाद उसको नौकरी नहीं मिल सकेगी। इस तरह से वह गिनता है जैसे उसको फांसी की सजा होने वाली हो। उसके लिए वह हर तरह के कर्म, कुकर्म करता है। सभी पालिटिशयंस के पास जाता है, घूस में रुपया देता है ताकि किसी तरह से उसको नौकरी मिल जाए। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि उसको आप रोजगार की गारण्टी दें और अगर आप उसको रोजगार नहीं देते हैं तो बेरोजगारी का भत्ता उसको आप दें। अगर भत्ता भी आप नहीं दे पाते हैं की जो आयु सीमा आपने 25 साल तय कर रखी है उसको आप खत्म करें। 55 साल या 58 साल में आज सरकारी नौकर रिटायर होता है आखिरी एक दिन अगर बचता है तो भी उसको नौकरी पाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। इससे उस में आशा बंधी रहेगी कि उसको नौकरी मिल सकती है और पच्चीस साल से ऊपर एक महीना या एक दिन अगर हो गया तो वह बूढ़ा नहीं समझ लिया जाएगा, नौकरी पाने के अयोग्य नहीं समझ लिया जाएगा।

दूसरी मूलभूत समस्या शिक्षा देने की है। राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या चपड़ासी का हो, वामन का हो या हो भंगी का बेटा, सब को एक समान शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। आज क्या होता है? टाटा, बिड़ला आदि के बच्चों के लिए अलग स्कूल हैं, बड़े बड़े अफसरों के बच्चों के लिए अलग स्कूल हैं और दूसरे लोगों को लिए अलग से जनरल स्कूल हैं। जो बड़े स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं वे कभी स्ट्राइक में भाग नहीं लेते हैं। एयर कंडिशंड स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले लड़के कभी तोड़-फोड़ नहीं करते हैं। यह इसलिए कि उनके पास भविष्य की गारण्टी है। केवल जनरल स्कूल और जनरल कालेजों में जो पढ़ते हैं वही तोड़ फोड़ करते हैं, वही स्ट्राइक करते हैं। वे जानते हैं कि नौकरी उनको नहीं मिलेगी तो वे पालिटिशयन बन जायेंगे, हीरोपन करेंगे। अब आप गांवों के स्कूलों की हालत को देखें। वहां चटाई तक नहीं होती है। बच्चों को घर से चटाई ले जा कर पढ़ना पड़ता है। जब वापिस घर आते हैं तो उनको भूखों पेट रहना पड़ता है, मां बाप आते ही कहते हैं कि बकरी चराने के लिए जाओ तब खाना मिलेगा। एक तरफ में लड़के हैं जिन को भर पेट खाना नसीब नहीं होता है और दूसरी तरफ वे लड़के हैं जो एयरकंडिशंड कमरों में रहते हैं, एयर कंडिशंड स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, जिन पर एक हजार रुपया महीना खर्च आता है। इस वास्ते जब तक समान और मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी और शिक्षा पद्धति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा छात्र असन्तोष बना रहेगा। थोड़े दिन के लिए इसको भले ही आप दबा लें लेकिन इसको जड़मूल से आप नष्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप समिति बना देंगे, फैक्ट फाइंडिंग बाडी बना देंगे और कुछ देर के लिए आप इसको भले ही दबा दें लेकिन इसको आप जड़मूल से नष्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं सहमत हूं कि शिक्षा को आम कनकरेंट लिस्ट में शामिल करें। इस में अभिभावकों का भी दोष है इसको मैं मानता हूं। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। मैं पटना गया था। एक लड़का वहां परीक्षा दे रहा था। दूसरे दिन उसका गार्डियन उसको चिट पहुंचाने के लिए गया। चिट उस तक नहीं पहुंची तो लड़का अपने बाप को डांटने लगा और कहने लगा बापू आप रात भर क्या करते रहे? कहा तुम क्या करते थे? लड़के ने कहा हम तो सोये हुए थे। लड़के ने कहा कि आपको तो चिट तैयार कर लेनी चाहिए थी। तो आज जो मेरिटोरियस छात्र हैं वह भी पढ़ने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, कहते हैं कि जब छुरा दिखा कर ही पढ़ना है और परीक्षा पास करनी है तो फिर मेहनत क्यों करें।

मूलभूत आधार है कि आप नौकरी की गारण्टी दीजिए, मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कीजिए, समान शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कीजिए, और जैसा मैंने कहा इसके लिए आप एक किस्म के स्कूल कीजिये। बिहार में काफ़ी रोष है जब हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पब्लिक स्कूल को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे यहां बिहार में जो लोग हमेशा से कहते रहे हैं कि पब्लिक स्कूल खत्म करो, एक तरह की शिक्षा व्यवस्था लागू करो। लेकिन पता नहीं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने क्यों कह दिया कि खत्म नहीं करेंगे। तो हम लोग जब जाते हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी के शिक्षा मंत्री कह देते हैं कि एक तरह के स्कूल सब के लिए नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस बात को ले कर लोगों में काफ़ी असंतोष है और हम लोग उनके रोष को शांत नहीं कर पाते। आप कहिए अभी नहीं कर सकते हैं, दो, तीन साल बाद करेंगे। लेकिन आपको समान शिक्षा, एक किस्म के स्कूल, मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और लड़कों के भविष्य की गारण्टी कीजिये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali): Mr. Chairman, there is no quorum. (*Interruptions*) Let this debate continue.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The procedure is, it depends upon the Government whether the debate may be continued in the next session or not.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): We have no objection to this debate being continued in the next session for the number of hours that the Business Advisory Committee has set for it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the Business Advisory Committee?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am surprised the hon. Member is asking; "What is the Business Advisory Committee."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You say that the Government is ready to continue.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: I do not want to be dictated. The Government has no objection to this debate being continued in the next session. But the question arises about the number of hours that has been set for it. The Business Advisory Committee has set four hours for this debate and it has not been exhausted. Therefore, I say that the remaining time can be devoted in the next session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the debate continue for sometime now. Mr. Mukunda Mandal.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: After that, I should raise the quorum question. Is it?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You please say: " Let the debate continue in the next session." You say so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are considering it. Let the Speaker come. Mr. Mukunda Mandal.

*SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, I will speak in Bengali, Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I thank Shri Kanwarlal Gupta and Shri C. K. Chandrappan for bringing forward this motion on student unrest in the country. This is a very important and serious subject facing the country and it has almost assumed the form of a national problem. Student unrest has manifested itself in the Universities and places of higher education in a very prominent manner today and it has set the entire community of educationists thinking very seriously as how to combat and face this challenge.

Sir, I feel that this student unrest has got two aspects. The first is that the students have got some genuine grievances and demands. Those demands are not being met. The Government and the educational institutions are not handing out the proper treatment to them. For example, the Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University had committed all possible atrocities on the students during emergency. The students had appealed to all quarters for removing him and when that did not meet with any success, then they entered upon agitations etc. This was a justified demand of the students and the Government should have considered that sympathetically and in the right spirits.

Then again, in the Plant Nagar University where students come to study not only from all corners of this country but even from foreign countries, the students do not have any democratic rights for forming a students union. It has also been seen that a particular class of pupils there

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

have conspired with the Vice Chancellor of that University to see that no students union is formed. I am not going into the details but I only want to say that because some such justified and valid demands of the students are ignored at many places, it gives rise to students unrest and agitations.

The second aspect of this problem is that the dissipated energy of certain class of rich and affluent students, the class which directs our society, also found expression in creating disturbances and unrest in the educational institutions. This expression of dissipated energy has found its way in our country from America and other Western countries.

Students agitations and students unrest is not something new to our country. Students unrest found expression even before independence. The student community had fought for the freedom of our country. That was confined to a particular objective. They had fought for the freedom of the country. But today we find that the students are showing unrest on certain minor grounds. Certain political parties are also inciting them for their own political gains. I do not say that this is the main cause of students unrest.

The main cause of students unrest is that as yet we do not have a proper and healthy system of education in this country. There must be a proper educational policy.

Then there is no definite curricula of education. These are constantly being changed, as a result of which the students find it very difficult to adjust themselves to these ever changing curriculum.

Another major flaw in our education system is that it is not job oriented. After completing their education the students are at a loss as what to do to earn a livelihood. The serious unemployment situation stare them in the face. If the education job oriented then the students could readily find some work after completing their education. The present system of education does not provide that.

Then, Sir, proper stress is not given on extra curricula activities in the educational institutions. Want of this facility also sows seeds of discontent and unrest in the students. I also feel that the blue films and the sexy and vulgar Hindi films are also making the students community adverse to education and encouraging them to lawlessness at later stages.

We have also seen that at Deoria in Uttar Pradesh, the students belonging to upper castes dragged out the belongings of Harijan students and set them on fire due to some flimsy communal bogey. How does this sort of mentality and sentiment develop among the students? There is politics involved in such incidents. A particular political party have their hands behind these incidents. They incite the students to violence for their petty political objectives—and to humiliate the Government of the day. This is deplorable and should be checked.

Shri Chandrappan said that this is a social problem. But I will say that this is not only a social problem but an economic problem also. It is rather a socio-economic problem. We cannot provide food to the students. In the Universities and places of higher education only students from upper middle classes and upper classes can mostly go. Students belonging to the lower strata of our society find it very difficult to go to institutions of higher education. This economic crisis results in frustration which is reflected in students unrest. Therefore so long as we do not treat this problem as a socio-economic problem and we cannot bring about a total transformation of society this problem will not be fully solved. Whatever steps are taken will at best be temporary measures.

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

Another thing to be noted is that even today we are maintaining the high-cost public school system in education where children of affluent classes can only get admission. They are prevented from mixing with students from ordinary families. This dual system of education is unfortunately still prevalent in our country. This discriminatory treatment also carries seeds of student unrest at various stages. Therefore I believe that the hon. Minister of Education shall formulate such a fresh policy of education which will generate a consciousness among all the students of belonging to one nation and of patriotism. One class of students will not feel themselves aloof or distinct from another class of students. The students must be enabled to develop a national outlook. They must not develop a sectarian or provincial outlook. A proper educational policy is very necessary for this.

I am also of the view that the Government should assume full responsibility for education. In my State, West Bengal, the Government has made education free upto class sixth. Next year they propose to make it free upto class eighth. In this way gradually education must be made free over the State. The Government must assume full financial responsibility for this objective.

Shri Kanwarlalji had suggested that the responsibility of education should be shared by the Centre as well as the States. It should be in the hands of both *i.e.*, in the concurrent list. I do not agree with that suggestion. I feel that education should be in the hands of the States alone. Everybody's business is nobody's business. The States are the best judge of what system should be adopted in a particular State for imparting proper education to its students community. Education must remain a State subject.

A change must however be effected in the present system of education and examinations. The students have no faith in the present system. A studious and intelligent student sometimes may fail in an examination because he cannot answer a few selected questions properly, although he has undertaken sufficient study of the subject. The present system of examinations and evaluation is defective and it needs total overhaul. Renowned and experienced educationists should be consulted and asked to evolve a proper system of examination. On the one hand we should have job-oriented system of education and on the other hand, in the field of higher education we should have research-oriented system. I hope that the hon. Education Minister will consider all these aspects and suggestions and keep them in view when he will announce the future national education policy of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Hukamdeo Narain Yadav.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He will continue in the next session. That was the last speaker.

श्री बुधराम (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है....

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that there was an agreement that it will be continued in the next session.

श्री बुधराम : स्पीकर महोदय, पिछले सेशन में रेलवे कैजुअलटीज पर आपने बहस करवाई थी, जो कि इस सेशन में कन्टिन्यू करनी थी, लेकिन आप ने वह बहस नहीं करवाई।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the matter now. Mr. Yadav.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

MR. SPEAKER: Not to-day, but in the next session.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Is it your ruling that the debate will continue during the next session?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Then I raise a question of quorum.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no necessity for quorum when we are adjourning.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: There was some disturbance caused by somebody*, on some local grievance, I am told. We have let him off with some warning.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 hours tomorrow when it is to meet in a Joint sitting with the Rajya Sabha.

The House shall stand adjourned *sine die* upon the completion of the business to be considered at the Joint sitting.

19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned *******till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May, 16, 1978/Vaisakha 26, 1900 (Saka), to meet in a Joint sitting with the Rajya Sabha.*

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*Shri Sailander Kumar Mishra *alias* Suresh Kumar.

**Lok Sabha adjourned *sine die* after the conclusion of the Joint Sitting of the Houses of Parliament on May 16, 1978/Vaisakha 26, 1900 (Saka).

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